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KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

But if Gray Wolf had visions of her own Kazan understood nothing of them. He had killed two of the creatures that had dared to invade their home. To the little beavers he had been as merciless as the gray lynx that had murdered Gray Wolf's first children on the top of the Sun Rock. Now that he had sunk his teeth into the flesh of his enemies his blood was filled with a frenzied desire to kill. He raced along the edge of the pond, snarling at the uneasy water under which Broken Tooth had disappeared. All of the beavers had taken refuge in the pond, and its surface was heaving with the passing of many bodies beneath. Kazan came to the end of the dam. This was new. Instinctively he knew that it was the work of Broken Tooth and his tribe and for a few moments he tore fiercely at the matted sticks and limbs. Suddenly there was a upheaval of water close to the dam, 50 feet out from the bank, and Broken Tooth's big gray head appeared. For a tense half minute Broken Tooth and Kazan measured each other at that distance. Then Broken Tooth drew his great, shining body out of the water to the top of the dam, and squatted flat, facing Kazan. The old patriarch was alone. Not another beaver had shown himself.

The surface of the pond had now become quiet. Vainly Kazan tried to discover a footing that would allow him to reach the watchful invader. But between the solid wall of the dam and the bank there was a tangled network, through which the water rushed with some violence. Three times Kazan fought to work his way through the tangle, and three times his efforts ended in sudden plunges into the water. All this time Broken Tooth did not move. When at last Kazan gave up the attack the old engineer slipped over the edge of the dam and disappeared under the water. He had learned that Kazan, like the lynx, could not fight water, and he spread the news among the members of his colony.

Gray Wolf and Kazan returned to the windfall and lay down in the warm sun. Half an hour later Broken Tooth drew himself out on the opposite shore of the pond. He was followed by his beavers. Across the water they resumed their work as if nothing had happened. The tree-cutters returned to their trees. Half a dozen worked in the water, carrying loads of cement and twigs. The middle of the pond was their dead line. Across this not one of them passed. A dozen times during the hour that followed one of the beavers swam up to the dead-line and rested there, looking at the shining little bodies of the babies that Kazan had killed. Perhaps it was the mother, and perhaps some finer instinct unknown to Kazan told this to Gray Wolf. For Gray Wolf went down twice and sniff at the dead bodies, and each time—she went when the mother beaver had come to the dead-line.

The first fierce animus had worn itself from Kazan's blood, and he now watched the beavers closely. He had learned that they were not fighters. They were many to one, and yet they fled from him like a lot of rabbits. Broken Tooth had not even struck at him, and slowly it grew upon him that these invading creatures, that used both the water and land, would have to be hunted as he stalked the rabbit and the partridge. Early in the afternoon he slipped off into the brush, followed by Gray Wolf. He had often begun the stalking of a rabbit by moving away from it, and he employed the wolf trick now with the beavers. Around the windfall he turned and began trotting up the creek, with the wind. For a quarter of a mile the creek was deeper than it had ever been. One by one their old fording places was completely submerged, and at last Kazan plunged in and swam across, leaving Gray Wolf to wait for him on the windfall side of the stream.

Alone he made his way quickly in the direction of the dam, traveling 200 yards back from the creek. Twenty yards below the dam a dense thicket of alder and willow grew down to the creek and Kazan took advantage of this. He approached within a leap or two of the dam without being seen and crouched close to the ground, ready to spring forth when the opportunity came. Most of the beavers were now working in the water. The four or five still on shore were close to the water and some distance up-stream. After a wait of several minutes Kazan was almost on the point of staking everything on a wild rush upon his enemies when a movement on the dam attracted his attention. Half way out two or three beavers were at work strengthening a central structure with cement. Like a flash Kazan darted from cover to the shelter behind the dam. Here the water was very shallow, the main portion of the stream finding a passage close to the opposite shore. Nowhere did it reach to his belly as he waded out. He was completely hidden from the beavers, and the wind was in his favor. The noise of running water drowned what little sound he made. Soon he heard the beaver workmen over him. The branches of the fallen birch gave him footing and he clambered up.

A moment later his head and shoulders appeared above the top of he dam. Scarce an arm's length away Broken Tooth was forcing into place a three-foot length of poplar as big around as a man's arm. He was so busy that he did not hear or see Kazan. Another bever gave the warning as he plunged into the pond. Broken Tooth looked up, and his eyes met Kazan's bared fangs. There was no time to turn. He threw himself sidewise, but it was a moment too late. Kazan was upon him. His long fangs sank deep into Broken Tooth's neck. But the old beaver had thrown himself enough back to make Kazan lose his footing. At the same moment his chisel-like teeth got a firm hold of the loose skin at Kazan's throat. Thus clinched, with Kazan's long teeth buried almost to the beaver's jugular, they plunged down into the deep water of the pond.

Broken Tooth weighed 60 pounds. The instant he struck the water he was in his element, and holding tenaciously to the grip he had obtained on Kazan's neck he sank like a chunk of iron. Kazan was pulled completely under. The water rushed into his mouth, his ears, eyes and nose. He was blinded, and his senses were a roaring tumult. But instead of struggling to free himself he held his breath and buried his teeth deeper. They touched the soft bottom and for a moment floundered in the mud. Then Kazan loosened his hold. He was fighting for his own life now—and not for Broken Tooth's. With all of the strength of his powerful limbs he struggled to break loose—to rise to the surface, to fresh air, to life. He clamped his jaws shut, knowing that to breathe was to die. On land he could have freed himself from Broken Tooth's hold without an effort. But under water the old beaver's grip was more deadly than would have been the fangs of a lynx ashore. There was a sudden swirl of water as a second beaver circled close about the struggling pair. Had he closed in with Broken Tooth, Kazan's struggles would quickly have ceased.

But nature had not foreseen the day when Broken Tooth would be fighting with fang. The old patriarch had no particular reason now for holding Kazan down. He was not vengeful. He did not thirst for blood or death. Finding that he was free, and that this strange enemy that had twice leaped upon him could do him no harm, he loosed his hold. It was not a moment too soon for Kazan. He was struggling weakly when he rose to the surface of the water. Three-quarters drowned, he succeeded in raising his forepaws over a slender branch that projected from the dam. This gave him time to fill his lungs with air, and to cough forth the water that had almost ended his existence. For 10 minutes he clung to the branch before he dared attempt the short swim ashore. When he reached the bank he dragged himself up weakly. All the strength was gone from his body. His limbs shook. His jaws hung loose. He was beaten—completely beaten. And a creature without a fang had worsted him. He felt the abasement of it. Drenched and slinking, he went to the windfall, lay down in the sun, and waited for Gray Wolf.

Days followed in which Kazan's desire to destroy his beaver enemies became the consuming passion of his life. Each day the dam became more formidable. Cement work in the water was carried on by the beavers swiftly and safely. The water in the pond rose higher each 24 hours, and the pond grew steadily wider. The water had now been turned into the depression that encircled the windfall, and in another week or two, if the beavers continued their work, Kazan's and Gray Wolf's home would be nothing more than a small island in the center of a wide area of submerged swamp.

Kazan hunted only for food now, and not for pleasure. Ceaselessly he watched his opportunity to leap upon incautious members of Broken Tooth's tribe. The third day after the struggle under the water he killed a big beaver that approached too close o the willow thicket. The fifth day two of the young beavers wandered into the flooded depression back of the windfall and Kazan caught them in shallow water and tore them into pieces. After these successful assaults the beavers began to work mostly at night. This was to Kazan's advantage, for he was a night hunter.

On each of two consecutive nights he killed a beaver. Counting the young, he had killed seven when the otter came.

Never had Broken Tooth been placed between two deadlier or more ferocious enemies than the two that now assailed him. On shore Kazan was his master because of his swiftness, keener scent and fighting trickery. In the water the otter was a still greater menace. He was swifter than the fish that he caught for food. His teeth were like steel needles. He was so sleek and slippery that it would have been impossible for them to hold him with their chisel-like teeth could they have caught him. The otter, like the beaver, possessed no hunger for blood. Yet in all the Northland he was the greatest destroyer of their kind — an even greater destroyer than man. He came and passed like a plague, and it was in the coldest days of winter that greatest destruction came with him. In those days he did not assault the beavers in their snug

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GERMANY STANDS PAT ON DECISION TO SINK SHIPS

Says Defensive Armament Isn't Possible in War--Issue Placed Squarely Before Wilson.

Termination of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany was threatened last week when President Wilson determined upon an aggressive policy in dealing with Germany. The intention of the administration was to insist that the German government disavow unconditionally and completely the Lusitania attack, and give assurance that hereafter no attack would be made on merchant vessels without warning first, whether they were armed or unarmed. If Germany complies with this demand it means the retraction of her policy announced to go into effect on February 29. The President took the stand that American citizens must have the right to travel at will on merchant vessels on the high seas.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Germany today, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, formally notified the United States that there is no such thing as a merchantman armed for defensive purposes.

Her position, very frankly stated at a conference between the ambassador and the secretary of state, was that armament of any character is offensive armament, so far as merchant vessels are concerned. As a result of the conference, the submarine situation is materially graver, although there still is a possibility that the material points of difference will be subject to further diplomatic negotiation.

The note at the outset reiterates the previous pledges, which were given on September 1 and October 5, last year, for the safety of unresisting liners, and then goes on to say the German government does not believe those assurances have been modified by the new memorandum.

The German Argument.

During the negotiations over the Lusitania, it says, no mention was made of merchantmen which were armed, and that the United States, in one of its notes on the Lusitania, mentioned unarmed merchantmen. Attention then is called to the assurance previously given, in which it is stated that liners will not be sunk without warning, provided they do not offer resistance. Attention also is called to the statement of the American government in its notice to port authorities that the presence of armament on board a merchant vessel creates the presumption that the vessel is armed for offensive purposes.

It is stated that a submarine commander cannot be expected to warn an enemy merchantman which has a right to fire on the submarine which warns it and the German government sets up the contention that equipment and intention to resist a warning given by a submarine does not come within the defination of defensive armament.

Germany contends that a similar viewpoint was taken by the United States and that it secured assurances from the Italian government that its armed merchant ships leaving American ports would not fire on submarines which warned them.

The note then sets forth that the German government did not issue its new instructions to submarine commanders until after it had come into possession of confidential instructions by the British government to the commanders of British merchantmen. It is denied that armed British merchant ships of any description are peaceful traders, and it is declared that the armament on board all of them is to be used especially for purposes of attack.

Says It's America's Own Stand.

The note makes it clear that the Berlin government believes its new instructions to submarine commanders are in accord with the viewpoint expressed by the United States in its memorandum proposing a modus vivendi to the Entente Allies, for the disarmament of merchant ships.

It declars that German submarine commanders have been so instructed that they will not destroy a merchant ship on a question of armament, unless it is known positively that such armament exists. The declaration that previous pledges will not be revoked, also is formally given.

The efforts of the United States to have the belligerents agree to a modus vivendi, which would cause all merchant ships to be disarmed, it is declared, are welcomed by Germany. Then follows a declaration that the German government will no longer allow its submarines to be made the object of attacks in violation of the principles of international law, and that, therefore, the new instructions will not be postponed or modified.

Situation Is Delicate.

The fact that the Teutonic position did not make any real concession to the United States, caused official circles to regard the general situation as very grave.

While, not of itself meaning that a break is inevitable, it means that the German position was entirely at variance with that of President Wilson as outlined to Senator Stone in his letter made public from the White House late on Thursday night. The President is irrevocably committed to the doctrine that international law permits the arming of vessels for defensive purposes. This Germany positively denies. Germany takes the position that guns that are mounted on a merchant vessels under existing circumstances can be used only against submarines. And, inasmuch as a submarine cannot defend itself at a greater range than 2,000 yards while the range of the guns now mounted on the average armed merchantman is about 12,000 yards, the Teutonic position is that the submarines are entirely within their rights in torpedoing armed vessels without warning.

The chief question today was whether this government would wait for an incident abridging American rights to arise before taking any action. The general opinion was that it would and that, inasmuch as few Americans now travel on anything but American or neutral vessels, it would be entirely possible for the Teutonic allies to conduct a general campaign against armed belligerent merchantmen without in the slightest degree abridging American rights.

TEN DAYS' DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GERMAN SUBMARINE WAR SITUATION

Germany and Austria stand pat on their declaration that they will sink armed merchant ships without warning.

As a result officials say a break with the Teutonic powers seems nearer than ever before, although every effort is being made to find a way out.

Count von Bernstorff told Secretary Lansing there was no such thing in the opinion of Germany as a "merchant vessel armed for defense."

A similar statement was made on behalf of Austria by Baron Erich Zwiedinek, the Austrian charge.

Secretary Lansing made no request for a postponement of the proposed new submarine war; neither did he accept the Lusitania offer which has been on his desk for ten days.

The position to be taken by the administration is carefully guarded by the President and Secretary Lansing.

Congress will wait exhaustion of diplomatic efforts before taking any action if the leaders are able to control both houses, as they say they expect to.

DISHONORABLE PEACE WORSE THAN WAR, WILSON TELLS STONE

SENATOR W.J. STONE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Following is the text of President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone:

"The White House, Washington, Feb. 24, 1916—My Dear Senator: I very warmly appreciate your kind and frank letter of today and feel that it calls for an equally frank reply.

"You are right in assuming that I shall do everything in my power to keep the United States out of war. I think the country will feel no uneasiness about my course in that respect. Through many anxious months I have striven for that object, amidst difficulties more manifold than can have been apparent upon the surface, and so far I have succeeded. I do not doubt that I shall continue to succeed.

"The course which the central European powers have announced their intention of following in the future with regard to undersea warfare seems for the moment to threaten insuperable obstacles, but its apparent meaning is so manifestly inconsistent with explicit assurances recently given us by those powers with regard to their treatment of merchant vessels on the high seas that I must believe that explanations will presently ensue which will put a different aspect on it.

"We have had no reason to question their good faith or their fidelity to their promises in the past, and I, for one, feel confident that we shall have none in the future.

"But in any event our duty is clear. No nation, no group of nations, has the right, while war is in progress, to alter or disregard the principles which all nations have agreed upon in mitigation of the horrors and sufferings of war; and if the clear rights of American citizens should ever unhappily be abridged or denied by any such action we should, it seems to me, have in honor no choice as to what our own course should be.

"For my own part I cannot consent to any abridgment of the rights of American citizens in any respect. The honor and self-respect of the nation are involved. We covet peace and shall preserve it at any cost, but the loss of honor. To forbid our people to exercise their rights for fear we might be called upon to vindicate them would be a deep humiliation indeed. It would be an implicit, all but an explicit, acquiescence in the violation of the rights of mankind everywhere and of whatever nation or allegiance.

"It would be a deliberate abdication of our hitherto proud position as spokesmen, even amidst the turmoil of war, for the law and the right. It would make everything this government has attempted and everything that it has achieved during this terrible struggle of nations meaningless and futile.

"It is important to reflect that if in this instance we allowed expediency to take the place of principle the door would inevitably be opened to still further concessions. Once accept a single abatement of right and many other humiliations would certainly follow, and the whole fine fabric of international law might crumble under our hands, piece by piece.

"What we are contending for in this matter is of the very essence of the things that have made America a sovereign nation. She cannot yield them without conceding her own impotency as a nation and making virtual surrender of her independent position among the nations of the world.

"I am speaking, my dear senator, in deep solemnity, without heat, with a clear consciousness of the high responsibilities of my office and as your sincere and devoted friend. If we should unhappily differ, we shall differ as friends; but where issues so momentous as these are involved we must, just because we are friends, speak our minds without reservation.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"Hon. William J. Stone, United States Senate."

Had Dress Rehearsal of the Verdun Attack

Paris, Feb. 25.—The Petit Parisien's correspondent at the front says that the great German offensive against Verdun is under the personal direction of Emperor William who arrived at general headquarters on Saturday last and who in order that nothing should go wrong, immediately ordered that a sort of dress rehearsal of the coming attack be held. At a given signal, the correspondent says, every infantryman and gunner took the post assigned to him in advance and the motions of a general attack were gone through behind the lines. The emperor seemingly was satisfied and gave the order to begin the offensive on Sunday night.

IN WHAT GUISE CAN WE MAKE THE BEST APPEAL FOR UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT

As U. S. Defenseless—

Or as U. S. Defended.

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ON FRENCH FRONT ASSUMES BIG SCOPE

Terrific Teuton Drive at Verdun Fortifications Now Extended to Include Western Front.

Scattered German offensive drives in the western theatre of war consolidated last week in a terrific drive on the French lines north and east of Verdun, the famous fortress city near the German frontier, which, for a year and a half, has defied all—efforts to capture it. Under the German crown prince, seven army corps, amounting to 280,000 men, made a violent and sustained attack on the French lines over a distance of 25 miles. Facing the Germans were 200,000 French under Gen. Humbert. The initial charge of the Teutons carried them into the French first line trenches for a distance of six miles, but immediate counter atacks drove them out of four miles of these works. The French were forced to give way before the continued attack, and retreated a few miles. The capture of Verdun would give the Germans an advantage in advancing upon Paris.

London, Feb. 28.—The German offensive on the western front is assuming even wider scope and importance. Not only is the impetuous drive on Verdun being pressed vigorously, although with less rapid progress by the crown prince's army, but aggressive action on a large scale has developed in the Champagne district, where the Germans, according to Berlin, have stormed and captured nearly a mile of French trenches.

The new movement in the Champagne is on a front much nearer Paris than the scene of the operations against Verdun, the former front being approximately 10 miles from Paris, while the Verdun fighting area is roughly 140 miles distant from the French capital.

Apparently there have been German gains of some importance along the eastern line of the Verdun salient leading to St. Mihiel, where the Teutons, pushing forward, are pounding the defenses of Manheulles, ten miles southeast of Verdun. They have not been able to advance beyond this point, however, but have reached the foot of the French position at Cote Lorraine at several points, Berlin announces.

While the French and German reports as to the battle of Verdun differ on minor details, it is apparent that the Teuton forces, operating under the eyes of the kaiser, are now hammering at the inner ring of forts protecting Verdun. The outer ring has been broken, unquestionably.

Fort Douaumont, if it is not in hands of the Germans, has been so smashed that it is useless as a point of defense.

The battle front has been so extended by the operations of the Germans that it is estimated that about 1,400,000 soldiers are involved. This has necessitated a realignment on the front, by which the British troops have extended their positions, taking over a trench previously held by the French.

The great battle, now entering its second week, is continuing with unabated fury, with the German armies driving hard at the French defenses along a lengthening line, which now runs far beyond the salient in which lies the fortress.

Paris asserts that with the pouring in of heavy reinforcements for General Joffre's armies, the German advance has been checked, but Berlin claims a continuation of the forward march on the French stronghold.

Meuse Front Important.

Along the Meuse, to the north of Verdun, the Germans have been unable to make as rapid progress as in the initial stages of the battle, and even on the Woevre front, where the French at first fell back, they now appear to be offering effective resistance. Pressure here is particularly menacing to the fortress, as the crushing in of this eastern line of the Verdun salient for any great distance would spell disaster for the stronghold.

The French defensive operations at places are taking on the nature of a counter offensive, as in the attacks on Fort Douaumont, four miles northeast of Verdun. This development has been forecast in dispatches which told of the expectation in Paris that the French, when they had fallen back to positions they believed they could hold indefinitely, would drive back over the ground that had been yielded in the face of the terrific German artillery and infantry attacks.

According to a statement by Aristide Briand, the French premier, this happened after the fourth day of the battle.

The German accounts fail to agree with this French version of the fighting, Berlin having announced further advances for the Crown Prince's troops, including the taking of Hardaumont, east of Fort Douaumont, and the village of Champneuville, on the German right flank, while the French attacks on Fort Douaumont were repulsed.

The French themselves do not claim the recapture of the main fortress, but declare that the Germans who had gained a foothold to the east and west of the position were being hard pressed, maintaining themselves with difficulty.

Although the Germans are making their greatest effort northeast of Verdun, particularly around Douaumond, violent fighting is in progress all along the front from Champneuville to St. Mihiel, about 50 miles away.

WILSON HAS THE FOREIGN ISSUE UNDER CONTROL

Opponents in Senate Cannot Muster Votes to Defeat Stand, and House Is Held in Check.

The possibility of the United States being forced into the European war as the result of President Wilson's announced aggressive policy in dealing with Germany concerning her proposed attack of merchant vessels after February 29 caused a break between the President and congress last week. Despite the opposition of members of both houses of congress who desired Wilson to change his attitude, the latter refused to relent. In a letter to Senator Stone, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, he indicated a firm purpose to uphold the right of American citizens to travel safely on the high seas. Senator Gore sought to introduce his bill to prohibit passage of Americans on belligerent ships, and also a concurrent resolution requiring passage by the house, but unlike his bill, not the approval of the President.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The threatened revolt in congress abated later in the week and President Wilson had the situation as it relates to German submarines under control temporarily. In the senate, the opponents of his policy cannot muster half of the Democrats and not to exceed six Republicans for the Gore resolution warning Americans off belligerent vessels at this time.

In the house the situation is less favorable. Speaker Clark and Leader Kitchen are opposed to the President. Speaker Clark contends that if a vote were taken now, a resolution drawn along the lines of Senator Gore's would pass three to one. But even in the house there is a disposition to wait.

German success in the French campaign may serve to stay the crisis that seemed rapidly forming in the submarine controversy, in the opinion of the congress leaders. There is no attempt to conceal the sentiment here that great events and the very "fortunes of war" may hang upon the campaign against Paris now being waged by the Germans.

The Gore Resolution.

The resolution reads:

"WHEREAS, a number of leading powers of the world are now engaged in a war of unexampled proportions and whereas, the United States is happily at peace with all of the belligerent nations, and

"WHEREAS, it is equally the desire and to the interest of the American people to remain at peace with all nations, and,

"WHEREAS, the President has recently afforded fresh and signal proofs of the superiority of diplomacy to butchery as a method of settling international disputes, and

"WHEREAS, the right of American citizens to travel on unarmed belligerent vessels, has recently received renewed guarantees of respect and inviolability, and,

"WHEREAS, the right of American citizens to travel on armed belligerent vessels rather than upon unarmed vessels is essential neither to their life, liberty or safety, nor to the independence, dignity or security of the United States, and

"WHEREAS, congress alone has been vested with the power to declare war, which involves the obligations to prevent war by all proper means consistent with the honor and vital interest of the nation; now therefore be it

"RESOLVED by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That it is the sense of congress, vested as it is with the sole power to declare war, that all persons owing allegiance to the United States should, in behalf of their own safety and the vital interest of the United States, forbear to exercise the right to travel as passengers upon any armed vessel of any belligerent power whether such vessel is armed for offensive or defensive purposes, and it is the further sense of the congress that no passport should be issued or renewed by the secretary of state or by anyone acting under him to be used by any person owing allegiance to the United States for purpose of travel upon any such armed vessel of a belligerent power."

ABE MARTIN

Ther hain't nothin' a knocker likes better than th' society of another knocker. **Look out** for th' feller who says money is a secondary consideration.

The Maid of the Forest

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By Randall Parrish

CHAPTER VI —Continued.

He sat up as I repeated word by word our conversation, and I studied the appearance of the man seriously for the first time. He was of the mountain backwoods type, gray bearded, gaunt but strong, his hands sinewy, his lean, tall figure muscular, and vigorous; of middle age, firm lips, sober eyes, intelligent face, bronzed to the color of leather, and long hair, already tinged with gray. A lifetime of danger and solitude had left indelible stamp upon him; I recognized him as one who would speak but little, yet act instantly; a man of resource, daring; loving adventure, hating with border intensity, yet perchance, as tender hearted as a child. He listened intently until I finished, his eyes on the dark woods bordering the settlement.

"About as I had it," he commented gravely, "only a bit more of detail. No pleasant job, friend, but the 'old man' is right—there is no other way to deal with redskins. What was the name of that Wyandot medicine man?"

"We-pa-tee-tah."

"I've heard the name before, but don't remember where. I never met up against the Wyandots, save a few at Vincennes; their range is too far north. By any chance do you know that country?"

"Not beyond the forks. Here are some maps," and I spread my rude drawings on the grass, "and some notes on the lay of the land."

He studied these a moment, and then glanced up at me with a quizzical smile.

"Never could make much outer map drawin'," he acknowledged slowly. "Just looks like hen tracks ter me, an' as to readin' I reckon ther want no schools along Stump Crick wher I was raised. Howsomever you needn't worry none about that, Master Hayward, for I kin read the woods, an' natur' the best guide. We'll find Sandusky."

We talked together for some time, although I did the most of it, for he was content to reply in monosyllables, his eyes on the river. As the sun sank, its last rays turning the waters crimson, we went back into the stockade, and ate heartily together in the barracks' kitchen. Then, as dusk drew near, we separated, he going silently down the bluff to the boat, while I reported to General Harmar.

It was almost dark, with a clear, star-studded sky overhead, when I came forth again, the letter to Hamilton in my pocket, and the General's warning instructions fresh in mind. He shook hands with me at the door, and I turned away cheerfully enough, rifle across my shoulder and the pack in my hand. I had caught no further glimpse of the girl, nor had any reference been made to her. In truth, for the moment, the memory of her presence had been banished from my mind: I had convinced myself of her unworthiness, of the small chance of ever seeing her again, and concentrated my thought on the adventure in hand. God knows, I realized that it was serious enough to require every attention. Harmar's final words of instruction had brought this home anew, and I strode through the darkness toward the barred gate, oblivious to all else except my duty. Then, all at once, she came to me, a slender shadow stepping forth from the gloom of the stockade, into the star gleam. I saw the face uplifted, white in the silvery glow, and the dark uncovered hair.

"Monsieur Hayward," she said softly, "you will speak to me?"

CHAPTER VII.

I Face a Request.

I came to a sudden halt, my heart throbbing wildly. "Most certainly, Mademoiselle," I stammered in surprise, "although I have little time to spare."

I could see her features clearly enough in that starshine, and somehow, as I looked, every dim suspicion vanished. I could not gaze into those uplifted eyes and think evil. Whatever might be the mystery surrounding her she was no sport of the woods, no wilderness plaything. Behind the girlish beauty of that face dwelt strength and character—something which restrained. Even then, as I dropped my bundle, and lowered my rifle, I could not touch her; dared not venture such familiarity. Some invisible power held her inviolate, held me motionless, unnerved.

"I know," she returned; waiting to be assured I meant to say no more, "you voyage into the north—you, and the great hunter."

"You know that? **How?**"

She smiled, yet with eyes on mine in frank confidence.

"Have I not ears, monsieur?" she asked swiftly. "Did you think me old and deaf when we met before? Perhaps the light was poor, and you saw ill; if so, look at me again, now, monsieur."

"You mean you overheard?" and I stepped back, tantalized by her witchery.

"How could I help? It was but a word now and then, but that Americain general he talk so loud, like he speak to an army. I did not catch your voice, monsieur, not one word. Yet I know well what eet was you say: I know from my own heart, how eet beat; an' from your face, so strong, so like the face of a man. You would go back to the north, back to my people."

"To your people!" I echoed incredulously. "Good God! Are you Indian?"

"Does monsieur care what I am?" she questioned more gravely. "And does he not already know? We are alone here in the night," her eyes deserting mine to sweep a swift glance about over the bare level of parade. "Need there longer be deceit between us? Why you not trust me?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

FIGHT FOR "DRY" U. S. IS POSTPONED YEAR

Washington, Feb. 23.—The United States cannot become an arid desert before next winter, according to the plans of congressional leaders in control of prohibition legislation. Arrangements were made yesterday by the house judiciary committee and prohibition leaders outside of congress to postpone action on the nation-wide prohibition amendment in the house until the next session of congress.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

Pain or dull ache in the back is often evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

Danger Signals.

If these danger signals are unheeded more serious results may be expected: kidney trouble in its worst form may steal upon you.

Thousands of people have testified that the mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy is soon realized—that it stands the highest for its remarkable curative effect in the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

Lame Back

Lame back is only one of many symptoms of kidney trouble. Other symptoms showing that you may need Swamp-Root are, being subject to embarrassing and frequent bladder troubles day and night, irritation, sediment, etc.

Lack of control, smarting, uric acid, dizziness, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, sometimes the heart acts badly, rheumatism, bloating, lack of ambition, may be loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

Prevalency of Kidney Disease.

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable pervalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are among the most common diseases that prevail, they are sometimes the last recognized by patients, who very often content themselves with doctoring the effects, while the original disease may constantly undermine the system.

Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., which you will find on every bottle.

Special Note—You may obtain a sample size bottle of Swamp-Root by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This gives you the opportunity to prove the remarkable merit of this medicine. They will also send you a book of valuable information, containing many of the thousands of grateful letters received from men and women who say they found Swamp-Root to be just the remedy needed in kidney, liver and bladder troubles. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample size bottle. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Be sure to say you read this offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

KAZAN

by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

houses. He did what man could do or fifty degrees below zero, they would die within a few hours. For the beaver, with his thick coat of fur, can stand less cold than man. Through all the long winter the water about his home is as necessary to him as fire to a child.

But it was summer now and Broken Tooth and his colony had no very great fear of the otter. It would cost them some labor to repair the damage he did, but there was plenty of food and it was warm. For two days the otter frisked about the dam and the deep water of the pond. Kazan took him for a beaver, and tried vainly to stalk him. The other regarded Kazan suspiciously and kept well out of his way. Neither knew that the other was an ally. Meanwhile the beavers continued their work with greater caution The water in the pond had now risen to a point where the engineers had begun the construction of three lodges. On the third day the destructive instinct of the otter began its work. He began to examine the dam, close down to the foundation. It was not long before he found a weak spot to begin work on, and with his sharp teeth and small bullet-like head he commenced his drilling operations. Inch by inch he worked his way through the dam, burrowing and gnawing over and under the timbers, and always through the cement. The round hole he made was fully seven inches in diameter. In six hours he had cut it through the five-foot base of the dam.

A torrent of water began to rush from the pond as if forced out by a hydraulic pump. Kazan and Gray Wolf were hiding in the willows on the south side of the pond when this happened. They heard the roar of the stream tearing through the embrasure and Kazan saw the otter crawl up to the top of the dam and shake himself like a huge water-rat. Within thirty minutes the water in the pond had fallen perceptibly, and the force of the water pouring through the hole was constantly increasing the outlet. In another half hour the foundations of the three lodges, which had been laid in about ten inches of water, stood on mud. Not until Broken Tooth discovered that the water was receding from the houses did he take alarm. He was thrown into a panic, and very soon every beaver in the colony was tearing excitedly about the pond. They swam swiftly from shore to shore, paying no attention to the deadline now. Broken Tooth and the older workmen made for the dam, and with a snarling cry the otter plunged down among them and out like a flash for the creek above the pond. Swiftly the water continued to fall and as it fell the excitement of the beavers increased. They forgot Kazan and Gray Wolf.

Several of the younger members of the colony drew themselves ashore on the windfall side of the pond, and whining softly Kazan was about to slip back through the willows when one of the older beavers waddled up through the deepening mud close on his ambush. In two leaps Kazan was upon him, with Gray Wolf a leap behind. The short fierce struggle in the mud was seen by the other beavers and they crossed swiftly to the opposide of the pond. The water had receded to a half of its greatest width before Broken Tooth and his workmen discovered the breach in the wall of the dam. The work of repair was begun at once. For this work stocks and brush of considerable size were necessary, and to reach this material the beavers were compelled to drag their heavy bodies through the ten or fifteen yards of soft mud left by the falling water. Peril of fang no longer kept them back. Instinct told them that they were fighting for their existence—that if the embrasure were not filled up and the water kept in the pond they would very soon be completely exposed to their enemies. It was a day of slaughter for Gray Wolf and Kazan. They killed two more beavers in the mud close to the willows. Then they crossed the creek below the dam and cut off three beavers in the depression behind the windfall. There was no escape for these three. They were torn into pieces. Farther up the creek Kazan caught a young beaver and killed it.

Late in the afternoon the slaughter ended. Broken Tooth and his courageous engineers had at last repaired the breach, and the water in the pond began to rise.

Half a mile up the creek the big otter was squatted on a log basking in the last glow of the setting sun. Tomorrow he would go and do over again his work of destruction. That was his method. For him it was play.

But that strange and unseen arbiter of the forests called O-ee-ki, "the Spirit," by those who speak the wild tongue, looked down at last with mercy upon Broken Tooth and his death-stricken tribe. For in that last glow of sunset Kazan and Gray Wolf slipped stealthily up the creek to find the otter basking half asleep on the log.

The day's work, a full stomach, and th pool of warm sunlight in which he lay had all combined to make the otter sleepy. He was as motionless as the log on which he had stretched himself. He was big and gray and old. For ten years he had lived to prove his cunning superior to that of man. Vainly traps had been set for him. Wily trappers had built narrow sluiceways of rock and tree in small streams for him, but the old otter had foiled their cunning and escaped the steel jaws waiting at the lower end of each sluice. The trail he left in soft mud told of his size. A few trappers had seen him. His soft pelt would long ago have found its way to London, Paris or Berlin had it not been for his cunning. He was fit for a princess, a duke or an emperor. For ten years he had lived and escaped the demands of the rich.

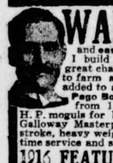
But this was summer. No trapper would have killed him now, for his pelt was worthless. Nature and instinct both told him this. At this season he did not dread man, for there was no man to dread. So he lay asleep on the log, oblivious to everything but the comfort of sleep and the warmth of the sun.

Soft-footed, searching still for signs of the furry enemies who had invaded their domain, Kazan slipped along the creek. Gray Wolf ran close at his shoulder. They made no sound, and the wind was in their favor bringing scents toward them. It brought the otter smell. To Kazan and Gray Wolf it was the scent of a water animal, rank and fishy, and they took it for the beaver. They advanced still more cautiously. Then Kazan saw the big otter asleep on the log and he gave the warning to Gray Wolf. She stopped, standing with her head thrown up, while Kazan made his stealthy advance. The otter stirred uneasily. It was growing dusk. The golden pool of sunlight had faded. Back in the darkening timber an owl greeted night with its first low call. The otter breathed deeply. His whiskered muzzle twitched. He was awakening — stirring when Kazan leaped upon him. Face to face, in fair fight, the old otter could have given a good account of himself. But there was no chance now. The wild itself had for the first time in his life become his deadliest enemy. It was not man now—but O-ee-ki, "the Spirit," that had laid its hand upon him. And from the Spirit there was no escape. Kazan's fangs sank into his soft jugular. Perhaps he died without knowing what it was that had leaped upon him. For he died —quickly, and Kazan and Gray Wolf went on thei- ay, hunting still for enemies to s ter, and not knowing that in otter they had killed the one ally who would have driven the beavers from their swamp home.

The days that followed grew more and more hopeless for Kazan and Gray Wolf. With the otter gone Broken Tooth and his tribe held the winning hand. Each day the water backed a little farther into the depression surrounding the windfall. By the middle of July only a narrow strip of land connected the windfall hummock with the dry land of the swamp. In the deep water the beavers now worked unmolested. Inch by inch the water rose until there came the day when it began to overflow the connecting strip. For the last time Kazan and Gray Wolf passed from their windfall home and traveled up the stream between the two ridges. The creek held a new meaning for them now and as they traveled they sniffed its odors and listened to its sounds with an interest they had never known before. It was an interest mingled a little with fear, for something in the manner in which the beavers had beaten them reminded Kazan and Gray Wolf of man. And that night, when in the radiance of the big white moon they came within scent of the beaver colony that Broken Tooth had left, they turned quickly northward into the plains. Thus had brave old Broken Tooth taught them to respect the flesh and blood and handiwork of his tribe.

To Be Continued.

GET MY PRICE



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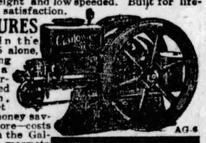

AG-6

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
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Engine Manufacturing Specialists

Get at the Cause of Your Suffering

Do you know what is the real cause of your suffering? Do you know what started you on the road to illness? Do you know the reason for such troubles as bad blood, nausea, affected kidneys and liver, headaches, neuralgia? Modern science says that in a great percentage of cases autointoxication is the cause. And what does that come from? It comes from constipation, says the doctor. There you are—constipation is your enemy. So start at the right place in your treatment; begin with the bowels, work up from the cause, and eradicate the effect by eliminating the basic trouble.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answesr.

FOR SOFT-SHELLED EGGS

M., N. C.—The reason for your chickens laying soft-shelled eggs or eggs with no shells at all is because of unbalanced rations. Any ration not containing a mineral of some sort is unbalanced and will produce soft-shelled eggs. Try feeding the chickens a ration in which lime is one of the portions. Feed them grit or some of the preparations containing phosphates, calcium, etc.—G., West Virginia.

SORE ON COW

In answer to R., Indiana, who wants to know what to do for a sore on a cow's leg first be sure to see that there is nothing in the sore in the way of dirt or splinters. Make it absolutely clean by using carbolic acid solution, 1:5000. Then try Creolin as the directions indicate, or Lysol well dilutel. Later on use a good healing salve.—G., Wallace, W. Va.

LIVE STOCK

FALL COLTS AND CALVES

We have inherited from our ancestors the idea that spring is the time for calves and colts. But the most practical dairymen now know that cows which freshen in the fall are apt to make them more money than the ones which come in the spring. The succulent pastures of May and June cause a great flow when milk is cheapest; and the usual August drought cuts down the yield so early in lactation that the loss in getting the cow back or trying to do so is great.

When milk is dearest the cows are drying up. But the fall freshening cow, when comfortably housed, gives her full yield in the winter, when milk is scarce. Just as she begins to need crowding, to prevent a shrinkage in her yield, the spring grass comes on and gives her the required boost. The August drought strikes her about the time she ought to begin to dry off anyhow.

But fewer realize the arguments for the fall colt. The dam of a colt dropped in October has the entire winter of leisure to devote to the duties of maternity. She is off work when the drain on her vitality is the greatest. If the colt has warm quarters at night and during stormy weather he will do as well as he would in summer. When he is weaned, the grass is ready for him. He has more vitality to devote to flies and mosquitoes. Some mighty good horsemen think the fall colt is the only colt for them.

SOUTH FOR MEAT

This idea has been succintly voiced by W. F. Ward, of the bureau of animal industry, in an article on "Production of Beef in the South," he says: "There is one section that can produce more cattle, and produce them more cheaply, than any other section of the whole country, for the lands are still cheap, the grazing is still good, the pasture season is long, feed can be produced at a minimum cost, and inexpensive shelter only is required. That section of the country is the south."

There are several reasons why the south was not in the past what is is destined to be in the future, the great cattle-raising section of the country, but the principal reasons are the former devotion to cotton production at the expense of feed or livestock and the infestation of the Texas fever or cattle tick. The first difficulty is being removed by continued and extensive crop diversification, but the cattle tick still remains in two-thirds of the country. Water and shade are in abundance throughout the south. The climate is equable, with no devastating drouths or destructive blizzards.

Pastures, in general, are plentiful, and where lacking can easily be supplied by forage crops suitable to the different soils. There is always in abundance as a by-product of the cotton industry, the most valuable of any known cattle feed, cottonseed meal. But because of the Texas fever tick the south produces only about 21 per cent of the cattle supply of the country.

If straw could be spread thinly over growing grains in the spring, it would improve the yield immensely. The straw spreader will do this admirably and at a small expense.

The first milking machine appeared in this country in 1868, but not until about 1910 were milking machines pronounced a success.

THE DAIRY

DAIRY RATIONS

Some rations for dairy cows are as follows:

Silage, 40 pounds, as much hay as the animal will eat up clean, wheat bran, 4 pounds, oats, 2 pounds, gluten meal, 2 pounds.

Silage, 45 pounds, hay as above, oats 4 pounds, oil meal 2 pounds, gluten meal 1 pounds.

Silage 35 pounds, clover hay as above, bran, oats and corn meal each 2 pounds.

Clover silage 25 pounds, hay 5 pounds, corn stalks as many as will be eaten clean, oats 3 pounds, corn meal and oil meal 2 pounds each.

Corn silage 30 pounds, cottonseed hulls 12 pounds, bran 6 pounds, cottonseed meal 3 pounds.

Ration for feeders: Silage 15 pounds, cottonseed hulls 15 pounds, cottonseed meal 6 pounds, corn meal from 2 to 4 pounds according to cost.

Silage 20 pounds, hulls 15 pounds, cottonseed meal 6 pounds, and corn meal as above. Four pounds of corn meal would make a better balanced ration, but if it costs too much to buy it, the returns might not be quite so profitable.

STRAINING MILK

It is almost a universal custom among farmers to strain milk before it is used or sold on the market. Whether this is a good practice in the majority of cases is a question, largely depending on the precautions used in performing the operation.

Too often the idea is held that so long as the straining process removes all visible dirt the milk has been completely purified. However, the real source of danger has been overlooked in such cases, for a few dirt particles or hairs are of little importance as compared with the injurious results that develop from the bacteria that cling to these foreign particles when they first touch the milk. Once in contact with the freshly drawn liquid growth takes place rapidly, and in a few hours a single disease organism may result in thousands or even millions, greatly increasing the chance of spreading the disease. These organisms are entirely too small to be removed by the straining process and even the dirt particles are left in some cases to a certain extent because of the kind of strainer used. All of the dirt that has gone into solution after touching the milk will of necessity remain there.

If the cows are kept under sanitary conditions and the milking is done with as much care as possible to avoid contamination there is very little necessity to strain it. Should the operation be deemed necessary place the strainer on the can into which the milk is to be strained and not on the pail. A very efficient strainer is made by placing a layer of absorbent cotton between two thicknesses of cheese cloth. The ordinary wire strainer is much less efficient and does more harm than good unless it is thoroughly cleansed and scalded after using each time.

THE GARDEN

EARLY LETTUCE

To many it seems a long time from the time lettuce seed is sowed in the garden until it is ready for the table. The best way to provide lettuce early is to sow some seed in the hotbed late in February or early in March and then transplant the young seedlings to the garden when weather conditions admit of doing so. When the young plants are set from four to six inches apart in rows they develop quickly and the result is a head large and firm, with crisp and tender leaves.

It does not require many plants for home use so that the seedlings may be raised in a box in a window if one has no hotbed. It is necessary that the seed be not planted too close or the plants will be weak and spindling, besides the seedlings will grow quite large by the time they are ready to be set out and should therefore be thinned in order that they may have some dirt left clinging to their roots when transplanted.

While this plan may be followed with pleasing results, seed should also be planted in the garden as early as possible. The lettuce can be thinned when it emerges from the ground and thus a continuous supply may be had. It is a hardy plant and can really be planted a little earlier than most farmers are in the habit of doing.

A TOMATO DISEASE

A tomato disease called the wilt is slowly but surely infecting the principal tomato sections of the country. The disease is due to a fungus which lives in the water channels of the stems. There it multiplies until they actually choke or prevent the circulation of moisture and the plant wilts at first until finally it dies. The disease lives over winter in the soil and enters the plant through the roots.

Tomatoes, eggplants and similar crops should not be planted on infected soil for a few years. However, what promises to be the most effective solution is to develop resistant strains by constant selection. Several experiment stations have already obtained very encouraging results. Spraying is of no avail as the fungus develops within the plant where spray cannot reach it.

THE ORCHARD

A GOOD GRAFTING WAX

1. The most common formula is: Resin, 4 parts by weight; beeswax, 2 parts; tallow, 1 part. Melt together and pour into a pail of cold water. Then grease the hands and pull the wax until it is nearly white.

2. For use in cold weather, when the above will not work, take 6 pounds resin, 1 pound beeswax and 1 pint linseed oil; apply this hot all over the joints with a brush. It should be put on one-eighth of an inch thick.

3. For use in warm weather the following is used: Four parts of resin, 1 pound of beeswax and from half a pint to a pint of raw linseed oil. Melt all together, gradually turn it into cold water and pull. The linseed oil should be entirely free from cottonseed oil.

CULTIVATE ORCHARD

Experience shows that a cultivated orchard grows more rapidly as a rule. This is accounted for mainly by the fact that under the constant cultivation during the growing period, much moisture is conserved, furnishing the tree with ample moisture in most cases. Heavier growth means in most cases more leaves, and more leaves means a denser shade within the tree, causing less color as a rule in the fruit.

Thriftier and larger trees for their age may be seen in a cultivated orchard as a rule, and we usually see trees freer from insect pests, equal spraying being considered.

There are cases however where cultivation must be discontinued on account of the free growth and the failure of the tree to set fruit buds, as I have known young orchards to be so growthy, so thrifty, that sod had to be resorted to in order to induce the trees to set fruit buds, and to bear.

Sodding must be practiced however, on locations that are so rolling that washing may result from cultivation. Sod orchards give fruit with considerable more color than cultivated orchards, and consequently more flavor as a rule, but the fruits are not so large, and the number of bushels per tree is usually less, however the crops may be more regular, though are not necessarily so. Insects and fungus have a greater opportunity to seek winter shelter in the sod orchard than in the orchard where clean cultivation is practiced. Cultivation should never be practiced on soils where much washing will take place, therefore in orchards where the ground is very rolling one must make up his mind to use sod, and use to the best advantage.

Even where cultivation is practiced, a cover crop should be resorted to, as more or less washing will take place, and frosting of the soil will be much deeper where there is no cover crop used. A cover crop also holds the snow, and in sandy soils prevents winds from sweeping off the surface sand. Cover crops also have the advantage of taking the excess moisture in the latter part of the season, causing the trees to set their terminal buds and ripen up their wood before heavy freezing, preventing winter killing in many cases.

There is but little doubt that compeas are the best cover crop, especially where the soil is in condition to harbor bacteria which may induce the peas to gather considerable nitrogen from the air and store in their nodules, later being used by the trees. Oats also make a fair cover crop.

It is customary in the sod orchard to mow the growth and place it about under the trees, however great care must be taken in this matter as the mown grass makes a harbor for field mice, which often girdle trees as large as six inches in diameter, at the ground line, or even lower, so that it is necessary where mulching is practiced to clean all trash away from the tree trunks and tramp down a mound of earth a foot high about them.

POULTRY

BUILDING POULTY HOUSE

A house with a large area of glass and no muslin has a high moisture content and low temperature, accompanied with rapid changes. An extreme open-front house furnishes ideal conditions, providing the birds are protected from rain, snow and drafts.

A house, the front of which contains some muslin and glass is a very efficient type. Hollow tile construction makes a very desirable house, but it is doubtful whether at the present prices of tile and mason labor the resulting increased cost warrants its use. A roosting closet with double walls is desirable in shed roof laying houses.

The providing of ample means of properly ventilating shed roof, paper covered houses adds greatly in reducing temperature during spring and summer. Tongued and grooved boards for the outside wall when covered with a layer of building paper are reasonable in cost and supply in a great measure the non-radiating qualities of a double wall.

HATCHING CHICKS

Sitting hens do best when confined to slightly darkened nests at hatching time and not disturbed unless they step on or pick their chickens when hatching. In the latter case the chickens may be removed as soon as dry, in a basket lined with flannel or some other warm material, and kept near a fire until all the eggs are hatched. In place of this, the eggs may be removed and placed under a quieter hen whose eggs are hatching at the same time.

An incubator may also be used to keep the earliest hatched chickens warm, in case they are removed from the nest. If the eggs hatch unevenly, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under other hens, as hens often get restless after a part of the chickens are out, allowing the remaining eggs to become cooled at the very time when steady heat is necessary. It is necessary to remove the egg shells and any eggs which have not haeched as soon as the hatching is over. Hens are fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep them quiet; otherwise hens will leave the nest.

COLOR OF CHICKS

The novice is often offended because chicks are not the color which he expects them to be, but the color of plumage, feet and shanks changes with growth in many varieties. No pure-bred black chick is ever absolutely black at birth. The more brilliant the adult plumage, the truer this is. The chick which is jet black when hatched is a cross and its color will change with age. A Langshan chick is almost white with some gray on its head and back, but it develops into a black with an emerald sheen.

Barred Rock chicks are black and white. Brown Leghorns and other red varieties in which the cock has a black breast have a wide brown stripe in the middle of the back and other dark bands, which are not so heavy. The Silver varieties in which the males have black breasts have similar design in deep gray, the light stripes being almost white. Reddish brown birds are nearly black at birth, and ususlly have some tan on the head and around the eyes.

FARM BRIEFS

Clean and cold milk makes high priced butter and cheese.

Horses should not be confined to the barn during the winter on a liberal supply of grain. It is better to rough them through the cold months. They should be given the run of the yard or lot during the day. This should be provided with a protected shed, one that is thoroughly dry and well provided with bedding.

Figure out about how many pullets you want to carry through next winter, then set at least six, better eight, times that number of eggs. Hatch early and as near together as possible.

In driving fence staples never drive two staples or both sides of the same staple in the same grain of the post and you will have better holding and will not split the post. In soft wood staples will hold much better if tilted when driven.

Good stock must have good food and plenty of it.

Clean barns, clean cows, clean utensils, and clean men to make clean milk.

A heavy coat of barnyard manure or a liberal dressing of hen manure makes a good preparation for the garden. Plow this under early in the spring and get the land into a fine state of tilth before seeds are put in.

Paint is the cheapest insurance you can get against he wear and tear of the weather upon buildings and wagons.

A Wisconsin test of milk-bottle-washing machinery shows that hand washing breaks nearly four times as many as machine washing. Where 500 bottles a day are washed the saving, according to this test, would be $120 a year, "which represents a good return on the investment."

Don't be afraid to give the chicks all the sour milk they will eat. It is good for them. We have never found anything better.

The best alfalfa seed is a clear golden color, plump and heavy. Immature seed is greenish, and bleached seed is a dull brown color. The color, however, does not alone tell if the seed is good.

Make up a few extra eveners, whiffletrees and neckyokes of sound clear hickory, oak or ash, iron them, paint them and hang them up in the tool house.

It is better to hire a horse occasionally than to keep one that is used only once in a while though it eats all the while.

To keep a belt from running off a pulley, or to make it ride some particular part of the pulley, wind a piece of common tape about the pulley where you wish the belt to ride. A few winds of tape will bring the belt from the outer part of the pulley to the center.

The dairy cow should have ample heart girth and great capacity, with clear, full bright eyes and large nostrils.

If broom sedge is made into hay before it gets tough and woody it is about equal in feeding value to corn fodder. It can be safely fed with shorts and meal.

Feed turnips, beets and carrots cut up. Mix them and run through a meat cutter after knocking off the dirt. Sprinkle them an hour before feeding and shake over the mess some bran of shorts. If the vegetables are frosted put them in cold water overnight. Squash and pumpkin are also relished by the fowls.

Equal parts of kerosene and machine oil make an excellent lubricant for removing paint from the bearings of new machinery and getting it to run easily.

While the rail fence is now obsolete, it is not advisable to saw all the old rails into stove wood. The man who will save his best rails will find frequent use for them in fencing in temporary feed lots, truck patches, straw stacks, etc., as the rails can be hauled and fences built of them quicker than posts can be set and woven wire fence stretched.

The garden needs plenty of well rotted manure.

No amateur beekeeper should get the idea that he knows all there is to be known without the experience of older men in the business. The very first thing a new beekeeper should do and the best investment he can make is to buy some good books on the subject, written by men of long experience and of national reputation. After he has made himself familiar with the works of these men, then he can experiment along the lines of any branch of the business he may choose.

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SOLD FOR 6 H.P. PULLS 9 H.P. ONLY $97.75

ANY SIZE—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, OR 22 H.P. ALL LESS THAN $17.50 Per H.P.

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MY 1916 Model engines are the greatest value that I have known to be offered at anything like the price. All sizes will pull from 30 to 50 per cent over factory rating. They are sturdy and dependable—expert built and high quality in every respect. Lowest cost of operation.

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I want you to be the judge of my engine. Write today for my free trial offer. Find out for yourself that WITTE engines are not "cheap" engines but are high quality engines **priced low.** Use one on your farm—try it out thoroughly—and let me know your decision.

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Don't buy **any** engine blindly. Send for this book. Learn "inside" facts about the engine business. Full of interesting —some startling—information.

ED. H. WITTE, Witte Engine Works
2619 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
2619 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BETTER ENGINE PRICES

It is of interest to every one intending, now, or in the future, to buy a Gasoline or Kerosene Engine, to know that A. F. Bauer, veteran engine builder of Kansas City, Mo., has announced his new plan of selling his old reliable Bauer Engines direct from his factory to user. Ever since Mr. Bauer built his first engine with his own hands from the patterns to the painting, more than twenty-one years ago, his big factory has made, and still carries the highest reputation for turning out heavy duty gas and oil engines that are simple to understand, easy to operate, and durable to the highest degree, under the severest usage.

A. F. BAUER,
Veteran Builder of Bauer Gas and Oil Engines.

Now these engines are available to power users everywhere at factory prices—for cash or on easy terms—prices that are remarkably low for such high grade machines.

An indication of the low prices shown in Bauer's new list is seen in the price of his great 6 H. P. engine—cylinder bore 5⅝ inches by 10 inch stroke—a long stroke, valve-in-head engine of extreme strength and smooth running quality, saving of fuel, as easy to start without cranking—hitherto sold at $140.00, now only $97.50. The rest of his numerous line from 1¾ H. P. to 50 H. P., are priced equally low, as are also his full line of portable engines and saw rig outfits. Besides being of the long stroke type the Bauer engine also has a special relief exhaust which permits the exhaust valve to open under no pressure, saving wear on the valve operating gear, as well as on the wearers themselves. Another exclusive feature is the guaranteed non-freezing cylinder head, and still another important thing is that no packing is used in attaching cylinder head, and still another important thing is that no packing is used in attaching cylinder head or igniter.

Back of each Bauer engine is the strongest kind of a five-year guarantee of efficiency and durability, which each engine carries with it a liberal sixty days' trial privilege.

If you are figuring to get an engine now, or later, you should by all means write for Bauer's catalog which gives full particulars and prices under his new sales plan. Address A. F. Bauer Engine Co., 597 Bauer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—Adv.

Talk— and Truth

Some one said once:

"Reputation is what folks say you are; character is what you know you are."

Typewriters are like men.

Some have reputations to live down, some have reputations to live up to, and some have reputations to live up to.

The high reputation of The Royal Typewriter rests on the high character—namely, quality, that is built into it.

And character, unlike reputation, cannot be built of words.

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20 Packets Grand Large Flowering Sweet Peas, 10c

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full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Instantly relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents.
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Like hungry wolves any time. MAGIC-FISH-BITE. Best bait ever discovered for all kinds of fish. Keeps you busy taking them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted.
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PROBABLY MORE THAN 150 LOST ON MALOJA

P. and O. Liner Victim of German Mine—Eight Other Vessels Lost in One Day of Maritime Disasters.

London, Mar. 2.—The total of lives lost in the sinking of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Maloja by striking a mine off Dover may reach 151, dispatches today reporting that only 96 of the 118 passengers and crew on board are known to have been saved. Of the 119 passengers, 55 have not been definitely accounted for.

Reports that Mrs. McLeod, wife of Colonel McLeod of the British army, had been lost, have been confirmed.

All the mails, baggage and cargo on the liner were lost.

Turned Completely Over.

The first batch of survivors from the Maloja arrived at Victoria station early from Dover, bringing fresh details of the disaster. Their stories, pieced together, made the following narrative:

"The Maloja was making her way through choppy seas off Dover, when just about 10:30, she ran against a mine. When the smoke cleared away, it was seen that the surface of the water was covered with wreckage. Meanwhile the ship was listing so badly that only a few of the lifeboats could be launched.

"For 20 minutes, the helpless liner wallowed in the water, and then she suddenly turned over on her side and finally rolled completely over with only the keel visible on the surface.

Infant Found Floating.

Among the survivors taken into Dover was a tiny infant, which was found floating on its back. It was picked up by a British patrol boat which reached the scene of the disaster a few moments after it occurred. The baby was taken to the patrol boat's engineroom and wrapped in warm clothing. In a short while it was smiling and "cooing" at its rescuers and appeared none the worse for its experience. The child's parents are thought to have perished.

Eight Vessels Lost.

Two British ships, one Holland steamer, one Swedish craft, and one French vessel, hit mines and sunk, one British steamer and a Swedish boat were torpedoed, and a British vessel, afire, was abandoned at sea within the last 24 hours.

The names of the seven victims of different sea terrors follow:

MALOJA (Brit.), 12,431 tons, sunk by mine off Dover; 47 believed dead.

TRIGNAC (French), 1,447 tons, sunk by mine; 26 killed.

EMPRESS OF FORT WILLIAM (Brit.), 2,181 tons, sunk by mine off Dover; one of crew drowned.

MECKLENBURG (Dutch), 2,885 tons, sunk by mine off Flushing; crew and passengers saved.

BIRGIT (Swedish), 1,117 tons, sunk by mine; 17 survivors landed.

FASNET (Brit.), 2,227 tons, torpedoed; crew rescued.

TORNBORG (Swedish), torpedoed; crew saved.

SUEVIER (Brit.), afire; crew saved.

When the Maloja blew up the explosion was so violent that houses along the water front were shaken.

Relief boats quickly put out from Dover harbor and the work of picking up passengers was begun.

The Maloja carried in the first-class cabin twenty-six men, twenty-three women and seven children. Among the passengers was Justice Oldfield of the India high courts.

The Maloja was an Australian mail boat and a sister ship of the Persia which was torpedoed and sunk off the island of Crete Dec. 30 last with the loss of 336 lives.

The steamship was 350 feet long, sixty-two feet beam and thirty-four feet deep. She was built at Belfast in 1911. In February of 1915 it was reported that the Maloja on entering the English channel with 400 passengers on board was ordered to stop by an armed merchantman. The mail boat is said to have ignored the order and made for Plymouth, whereupon the merchantman fired five shells at her, but all fell short.

Would *your* skin stand this test?

The bright lights of an evening gathering show up mercilessly the defects of a poor complexion. But the regular use of

Resinol Soap

makes it as easy to have a *naturally* beautiful skin as to cover up a poor one with cosmetics. It lessens the tendency to pimples, redness and roughness, and in a very short time the complexion usually becomes clear, fresh and velvety.

In severe or stubborn cases, Resinol Soap should be aided by a little Resinol Ointment. All druggists sell them. For trial free, write to Dept. R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

SKIN TROUBLE DISFIGURED FACE

Went All Over Hands. Skin Very Red and Burning. Lost Rest. Could Not Put Hands in Water.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My skin began to get rough and peeling. It went all over my face and hands and on my neck, and every time I would wash I took some skin off. My skin was very red and burning and I had to scratch and my face was disfigured. I lost rest at night, and I could not put my hands in water.

"One day I found a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement. I first bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and then a cake of Cuticura Soap, and after using them about a week my face began to get well, and I used about two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) Edward Podolski, 3027 Gresham Ave., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

SEE TEUTON HAND IN U. S. CONGRESS

New York Newspapers Comment Thus Upon Revolt Against President.

New York, Feb. 25.—That undue German influence is being exerted in congress is the inference drawn by a section of the New York press from the developments in Washington. Following are extracts from editorials on the situation in congress and the attitude of President Wilson toward the rights of Americans on the high seas:

WORLD—Germany has invaded congress, but congress is not yet Belgium.

TRIBUNE—If Americans were only a little more familiar with the operations of German intrigue in other countries, they could not mistake what has now taken place in Washington. Not since Abraham Lincoln was chosen to sit in the White House has there been a graver crisis than that of the moment.

PRESS—President Wilson himself is responsible for the bitter spirit of members of congress that represent or, by some distortion of moral sense, imagine they represent, hyphenated constituencies instead of the American people.

HERALD—President von Bernstorff! How does it sound? The issue in Washington is whether the President of the United States shall be deposed at the behest of the pro-German element on the ground it is better to cringe than stand up for American rights.

TIMES—We shall remain at peace; our relations of friendship with all countries will continue if President Wilson can compass this end. President Wilson, with loyal support, will guide the country through the difficulties that beset him.

SUN—At present we cannot assess the injury that has been done to America abroad by this remarkable, we believe, unprecedented uprising in congress against the President.

Indigestion May Be Due to Constipation

Neglect of Important Function May Seriously Impair the Health.

There are many people who believe they suffer from indigestion when their discomfort really is due to a constipated condition.

Bloat, with its attendant mental depression, sick-headache, the belching of sour stomach gases, etc., are frequently due to inaction of the bowels. Relieve the congestion and the trouble usually disappears. The use of cathartics and purgatives should be avoided, however; these shock the system unnecessarily and, at best, their effect is but temporary. A mild laxative is far preferable.

The compound of simple laxative herbs known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and sold in drug stores for fifty cents a bottle, is highly recommended. Mr. Benj. Bassin, 369 Madison St., Gary, Ind., thinks Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin a wonderful medicine; for four years he had a severe case of indigestion and constipation before trying Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which he is glad to recommend to all who suffer with stomach and bowel trouble.

BENJ. BASSIN

A bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin should be in every home for use when occasion arises. A trial bottle free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

MONDAY, Feb. 21,—Senate—Indian affairs committee considered appropriation bill. Military committee resumed work on army bill and considered resolution to investigate the army aviation service. Military committee voted to report favorably Senator Robinson's resolution for investigation of the army aviation service.

House—Military and naval committees continued hearings on national defense.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.—Senate—Senator Johnson of Maine read General Washington's farewell address. Recessed at 1:10 o'clock p. m. in respect to memory of Washington.

House—Representative Baker of California read General Washington's farewell address. Appropriation committee's sub-committee completed report on legislative, executive and judicial bill.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—Senate—Foreign relations committee recommended confirmation of Henry Prather Fletcher as ambassodar to Mexico. Brandeis investigating committee received new charges.

House—Admiral Winslow testified on national defense before naval committee. McKellar bill for military colleges favorably reported.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.—Senate—Objection prevented Senator Gore from introducing legislation to keep Americans off armed ships of belligerents. Voted, 34 to 12, to confirm Henry Prather Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico, but final action on confirmation went over because those voting were less than a quorum.

House—Passing on Representative London's neutral peace congress resolution begun by the foreign affairs committee. Admiral Winslow appeared before the federal affairs committee in executive session to testify on national defense. Legislative, executive and judicial bill, carrying $37,601,539, favorably reported. Representative Mondell introduced bill to prohibit Americans from traveling on armed ships.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—Senate—Senator Gore introduced resolution to warn Americans to keep off armed ships of belligerents. Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, introduced resolution to express the sense of the senate that the President should not send an ultimatum to a foreign power or sever diplomatic relations over issues of national honor without consulting congress. Confirmed Henry Prather Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico. Defeated Walsh amendment to Shields' dam bill to impose rental charges on water power projects. Senator Kenyon introduced resolution for appointment of commission to investigate cases and remedies for child poverty as a measure aiding in national preparedness.

House—Chairman Glass of banking committee introduced bill to impose heavy penalties on national banks charging usurious rates. Debated legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26—Senate—Resumed debate on Shields water power bill. Judiciary sub-committee continued Brandeis inquiry. Agricultural sub-committee continued sisal investigation.

House—Postoffice appropriation bill debated under special rule. Military committtee voted approval of proposal to increase standing army to 137,000 men.

A Wisconsin town is to have a school built like a theatre, with a moving picture outfit as an adjunct to education.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

"I do trust you," I returned impetuously, intoxicated by her presence, by the pressure of her fingers on my arm. "In spite of all that is strange I cannot pretend otherwise. But I do not know you, as you would pretend."

"Yet I know you, Monsieur."

"So it would seem; at least you spoke my name as if from memory."

"It was from memory; yet you forget me? My name? My face also? I cannot think so. Have you so soon blotted out the Miami council at Three Rivers, Monsieur Hayward?"

"I was not there," I answered stoutly. "It was held with the English officers of Detroit."

She stared into my face, her dark eyes wide open. Then she laughed softly.

"You think to fool me! All right; I laugh, an' I pretend, but I never believe what you tell. Have I not eyes to see your face? ears to hear your voice? 'Tis not long ago, only six months since then. Why all this I not understand, maybe, why you English officer today an' Americaine officer tomorrow. You not tell; I not ask any more. We be friends just the same? Ees that so?"

"With all my heart," I replied, relieved at the sudden change in her manner, and grasping the hand held out. "But you are wrong in thinking I assume two characters."

"Yes; well, did I not say I laugh an' pretend? Voila! eet was to me nothing. Yet there is danger, Monsieur, much danger. Indian never forgive, nevaire forget. You go as hunter, as scout?"

"No, as an officer; my uniform is in this bag."

"To the Miamis?"

I shook my head, wondering at her swift questioning.

"The Wyandots."

"Ah! that then is not so bad. The chiefs will not know; they will believe. But 'tis most odd why you will do all this—this, what you call masquerade?"

"No more odd surely than your own, Mademoiselle."

"Why is eet you say that? You ask the Generail about me?"

"Of course."

"You care enough then? you interest enough to ask heem who I was? Where I come? You try learn all about me? Ah, bien! and what he say, Monsieur?"

"That you were from the Illinois country — Kaskaskia — seeking your father a voyageur with Vigo, from town to town."

She laughed again, her hands making an eloquent gesture.

"The poor man! Eet was quite sad, Monsieur. I know not I tol' eet so well. Non, non, eet not I who told heem; eet was the voyageurs with whom I came. I tell nothing. Eet was hard to tell nothin', Monsieur, when he want to know so much; when he ask question, an' roar in hees loud voice. But eet was fun, too; I laugh, an' talk about ozzer things, an' he get so mad, ze Americain generail. He put me in ze guardhouse, only I was a girl."

I had to smile myself, reflecting the enjoyment of the uplifted face, the picture arising before me of Harmar's discomfiture sparring with her quick wit.

"But, Mademoiselle; if that was not the true story, why should you not tell?"

She shook her head, the dark hair like a cloud.

"Why should I? He would not believe—that man. I could not prove to heem what I say. So, what ze use?"

"And you are not from Kaskaskia? Not seeking your father?"

"Why you ask that? You still pretend you not know, Monsieur Hayward."

Her persistence in claiming former acquaintance angered me for the instant. It revived my old suspicion, made me wonder, and caused me to answer roughly.

"Let us drop that." I said sternly. "I never saw you until three hours ago, but you surely have some object in stopping me here. Tell me what it is, and have done with the play. I am not a child to be amused with fairy tales, and there are others waiting me."

"You are angry?"

"No," hesitating, sorry already at my rude speech, as I looked down into her eyes. "But I am a soldier on duty; under orders to the North."

"To my people."

"So you said before. What does it mean? You are not Indian?"

I was conscious I asked the question with a choking throat, a vague dread of her answer. There was no apparent reason why I should care, and yet, deep in my heart, I did. It seemed to me she waited long, the silence oppressive, before her lips answered.

"And if I am, Monsieur? Will you not be my friend?"

My heart sank, yet I managed to smile.

"I would serve you, of course, in every way possible. That would make no difference."

"Oh, yes it would; your face told that. To you Indian blood is a disgrace, a symbol of savagery."

"I have the prejudice of a borderer." I acknowledged, "and prefer my own people."

She looked at me steadily, her breath coming swiftly.

"So do I, Monsieur," defiantly. "And I am not of your people." Her head went up proudly. "I am French and Indian. You must take me as I am, or not at all. I will not lie to you, and, whatever my blood may be, I am a woman."

"Your father was French?" I stammered, shamed by her words. "You bear his name—D'Auvray?"

"I am of quarter blood; my father was officer of France who died in battle. I was born in an Indian tepee."

"But not brought up an Indian? You possess education; you have known civilized life."

"I have been at Montreal and Quebec, Monsieur. I was three years at the convent of the Ursulines."

"But came back into the wilderness?"

"I returned—to my own people; the great woods called me."

I could scarcely realize it, looking into her face, listening to the soft tones of her voice. Indian! my whole conception of the race had been associated with cruelty, ruthless barbarity. Hatred for the red marauders of the border had been instilled into me almost from infancy. The wild stories of the frontier, as well as my own experience, had only served to fan the fires. They were to me enemies to be fought and destroyed. Yet here before me stood a slender girl, with eyes shining in the starlight; with gentle voice; pleasing even in its defiance, bearing herself proudly, her face fair to look upon, her language that of refinement—and an Indian! I did not doubt, or question; I realized she would never have told me that had it been untrue. But the suddenly acquired knowledge of this barrier of race between us held me speechless.

"You do not like me now?" she questioned, almost timidly. "What I have confessed has changed your interest?"

"No, it is not that," I replied, ashamed of my own hesitancy. "Only it is difficult to break away from old prejudices, and—and—why, I cannot realize, even yet, that you are actually of Indian blood; that—that you belong to the wild tribes, those that we war against. You do, do you not?"

"I am a Wyandot."

"And here at Fort Harmar, under a false name, pretending to be from the French settlements?"

She touched my hands, where they gripped the rifle barrel, and her whole manner changed.

"I am not here under a false name, Monsieur, nor for any purpose of evil," she exclaimed eagerly. "You must not think that of me; I will not permit. 'Tis my name, Rene DAuvray, and I came to this fort from the French settlements. I cannot tell you why, but there is no harm done. All I seek now is the opportunity to return to my own land. That is why I came here to meet you; why I waylaid you, and told you the truth. I heard enough of what was said by the Americain generail to know that you were going north thro' the forests to my country, to hold council with the Wyandots. That is so, is eet not?"

"Yes."

"Then, Monsieur, take me with you! No, listen; you must; you shall not refuse. I know the way, the woods, and all their secrets. I can guide you and travel faster than your Kentucky hunter. Let me go, Monsieur."

CHAPTER VIII.

Up the Muskingum.

I hesitated just a moment, actually tempted by this opportunity to have her with me, to learn more of who and what she really was. Yet the knowledge that Harmar would never approve of such an arrangement, and that he would surely learn of the matter if I smuggled her into the boat, decided me. She read the decision in my face.

"You will not? You will leave me behind?"

"I have no choice," I answered gently. "You forget; I am a soldier under orders. To take you with me might peril the whole venture."

"Peril it! No; it would save it. It is for your sake as much as my own I would go. Have you forgotten I am a Wyandot?"

"Nevertheless I cannot take you, Mademoiselle. There are reasons in plenty, but I cannot stand here and discuss them. You will let me pass now?"

She drew back, but with eyes still on my face. She must have read there that no pleading would change me, for she only said regretfully:

"I have angered you? You do not trust me, because I am Indian?"

"I do trust you," I burst forth. "I hardly know why, but I do. It is hard for me to say no, but I must. I wish to remain your friend, Mademoiselle, to—to meet you again somewhere."

Her face, white in the star-shine, smiled.

"You shall, Monsieur," confidently, and she pointed with one hand into the north, "yonder in the villages of the Wyandots."

"You mean you will go there alone? all those leagues alone?"

"Perhaps; there would be nothing to fear. I have traveled as long a wilderness trail before. Yet I need not go alone; there is another here who must return to Sandusky."

To Be Continued.

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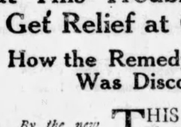

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Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7595.—Ladies' Skirt.

Made with two gores, this handsome walking skirt closes at the left side. There is a small piecing which fills in the upper part of the front gore, where the material is cut away for the pocket outline. The short belt across the back is a matter of choice. Such materials as homespun, tweed, serge, etc., are used for these skirts. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

No. 7654.—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. Its full effect, not any noticeable detail of this model, draws us to it, as one that is faultlessly plain yet lacking nothing to make it handsome enough to wear on any occasion. The blouse is slightly full gathered at the waistline.

No. 8468.—Ladies' Kitchen Apron.

While thoroughly protecting the dress, this apron is not the coverall that many work aprons are. It has a princess front panel, providing a bib, open at the neck, with straps extending over the shoulders to the belt in the back. The sides are gathered on a band and meet in the center of the back. There are practical pockets at each side. The pattern is cut in sizes 34, 38 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7676.—Girl's Dress.

Cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. An exquisite model for a party dress is No. 7676. There is a separate blouse and skirt and the closing is made at the back. The front yoke has a fancy collar as an overlay. Embroidered flouncing makes this dress a rich one without much expense.

No. 7620.—Child's Rompers.

These rompers are to be worn without skirts under dresses. They have either a front or a back opening as preferred, in either there is an opening across the waistline in the back. The yoke is high with flat collar and the sleeves are long with band cuffs. The neck may be made low and the sleeves shortened later in the season. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

No. 7615.—Ladies' Waist.

This pretty waist can be made of two materials, as it has a flat vest in front with revers made by turning back the material of the sides. These are full and join the forward edge of a deep poke which crosses the shoulders in the back. Below this the material is gathered. The open neck has a high flare collar in the back. The sleeves show the new cap idea with lower part full both at upper and lower end, with fancy cuff. The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 7589.—Boys' Russian Suit.

This pretty suit has a diagonal front closing, with a deep opening at the neck. This is filled in by a shield, with a standing collar and may be worn or not as preferred. There is a wide collar at the neck, edging the blouse. The sleeves are full length. They may be gathered into a cuff or arranged with lengthwise tucks below the elbow. Bloomers are provided for wear with this blouse. The pattern is cut in sizes 4 and 6 years.

No. 7656.—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches, waist measure. A smart, stylish model this is, having a slightly raised waistline. It is in one piece only, and is of circular cut. Serge, broadcloth, gabardine and taffeta are suitable materials for developing this skirt.

The Blade Book of Fashion

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. The handsome book shows 400 of the new styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MILLION DOLLAR MAIL ORDER HOUSE WILL SHARE ITS PROFITS WITH YOU

FREE PROFIT SHARING CERTIFICATE FREE

CATALOG OF 50,000 BARGAINS FREE

Get This Bargain Book FREE

We Pay You Back Part of Every Dollar You Spend With Us

We are the world's fastest-growing mail order house. We have built our success on Rock-bottom prices and our policy to pay part of our profits to our customers in cash.

We Save You 20 to 40%

Not only do we pay you part of our profits but we also give you the lowest prices you ever heard of, fully 20 to 40c saved on every dollar you spend. Make the money you spend earn money for you.

Book of 50,000 Bargains and 3% to 10% Dividend Bearing Certificate—Sent FREE

This is the great money-saving book. It contains everything you can possibly need for yourself, for your family, your home or your farm. Everything sold under our money-back guarantee. Don't wait! Send postal today. This book explains our profit-sharing plan fully. DO IT NOW!

Riley-Schubert-Grossman Co. Dept. 1451 Chicago, Ill.

FREE This Gold Plated Pendant (set with two sparkling similitude Diamonds) and regular Length Chain and this lovely Gold Plated Elite Bracelet (opens to fit wrist) and these 4 guaranteed Gold Plated Rings absolutely Free to any one who sells only 12 pieces of jewelry at 10c each and sends us the $1.20. We trust you and take back all not sold. Address

H. R. DALE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

Locket, Chain and Bracelet FREE SELL 6 BOXES OF ROSEBUD SALVE at 25c each. Great remedy for burns, sores, eczema, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will forward these 3 handsome Gold laid premiums or choice from our catalog. SEND NO MONEY. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 123 Woodsboro, Md.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $5.40

6 POUND FEATHER PILLOWS $1.00 PER PAIR

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful Free Offer. Agents wanted. Address Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept 1156 Greensboro, N. C.

TREMENDOUS VALUE FOR 15 CENTS

The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine of Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkably Attractive Offer.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It cost the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and that he will keep the offer open until the Pathfinder passes the two hundred thousand circulation mark, which will be in a few weeks. Fifteen cents mailed at once with your application to Pathfinder, 111 Douglas St., Washington, D. C., will keep the whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired for the next three months.—Adv.

SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Yarmouth, England, Feb. 23.—The British fishing smack Leander has been sunk in the North sea by a German submarine. The crew was landed.

NOTED ORGANIST DEAD

London, Feb. 23.—The death is announced of Sir George Clement Martin, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral since 1888. He was born in 1844 and was a composer, most of his works being sacred music.

FORD'S DISTRUST OF DEMOCRACY

Nonpreparedness Advocate Has Too Much Faith in Power of Money.

From New York World.

It will probably astonish Henry Ford to be told that he has more faith in the power of money than in the power of democracy, but such is the fact.

Mr. Ford has begun a campaign against national defense in which he is prepared to spend $1,000,000 or more to defeat the administration's preparedness measures. His campaign is to be conducted through the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines, and its avowed purpose is "to save America from bloodshed and its young men from conscription."

It is Mr. Ford's strange theory that if "this militaristic burden," as he calls the President's national defense policy, is assumed by the country, "the United States within 10 years will be in turmoil, its industries paralyzed, and its men, instead of being at work in peaceful industry, will be dying in the trenches." In other words, Mr. Ford is confident that the American people are not really fit for self-government and are not competent to direct their affairs.

As he sees them, they have so little sense and sanity that if they now strengthen their army and navy, increase their artillery and federalize their National Guard, they will be so infatuated with the payment of taxes for military purposes that they will rush headlong into conscription. And having sold themselves into this military bondage, they will never rest contented until they have plunged themselves into war, ruined their industries and driven themselves into the trenches to die miserably for the sake of dying miserably.

Nothing can save them from this ultimate folly and madness except a liberal expenditure of money on the part of Henry Ford in warning them not to take the first false step. Yet even Mr. Ford is too late. The evil is done. The ruin has begun. We already have a navy, we already have an army, we already have a National Guard. All that the President and congress purpose to do is to strengthen these branches of the service and make them more adequate for their work if the country is brought face to face with a great international crisis. The President's policy, even from Mr. Ford's point of view, must be innocuous compared with the inherent infamy of having any kind of navy or army or National Guard.

If Mr. Ford believes what he professes to believe, his campaign against preparedness is a half-hearted compromise with the eternal verities. He should appeal to the country to disarm completely, to dismantle the navy, to disband the army and to muster out the National Guard. Otherwise, he merely sets up his judgment as to the amount of national defense we should have against the judgment of men who are charged with all the solemn responsibilities of government and with providing for the common defense.

Mr. Ford is a good man and a well-meaning man and a very rich man; but good men and well-meaning men are not necessarily wise men, and rich men know no more about government than poor men, often very much less. The main thing about Mr. Ford's argument is that if it were not backed by the power of the Ford money, nobody in or out of congress would give it a moment's considreration.

Reduced to its simplest terms, Mr. Ford's campaign against national defense is a campaign to convince the American people that they cannot trust themselves. Mr. Ford's money can tell that to them, but we doubt if Mr. Ford's money can make them believe it.

BRANDS BRYAN A "NUISANCE"

Llano, Tex., Feb. 24.—Gov. Ferguson, Democrat, in reopening his campaign for re-election here Tuesday night, branded W. J. Bryan as a "nuisance" and urged Texans to give him "cold comfort" when he comes to this state next month to combat the administration's preparedness program.

HOSPITAL NOT NECESSARY.

Ohio Woman's Experience.

Utica, Ohio.—"I had painful times for a number of years and for the past three years was so bad that life was a misery to me. The doctors told me I would have to go to a hospital before I would ever be better. A year ago this winter and spring I was worse than before. I was so bad for five months that I knew something must be done, so I wrote to Dr. Pierce telling him as nearly as I could how I suffered. He outlined a course of treatment which I followed to the letter. I took two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and a fifty-cent bottle of 'Smart-weed' and have never suffered much since. I wish I could tell every suffering woman the world over what a boon Dr. Pierce's medicines are. There is no use wasting time and money doctoring with anything or anyone else."—Mrs. B. F. DICKOVER, Route 4, Utica, Ohio.

An affection confined to women must have its cause in the womanly nature. There is no doubt that a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organs, is in general responsible for feminine nervousness and an undermined constitution.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes women happy by making them healthy. There are no more crying spells. "Favorite Prescription" cures inflammation and female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Get the "Prescription" today—either in liquid or tablet form—if you want to better your physical condition speedily.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the affected membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says, "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Goes to the Root of

Stopped-up noses
Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
Nasal discharges
Hawking and spitting
Snoring at night
Bad breath
Frequent colds
Difficult breathing
Smothering sensation in dreams
Sudden fits of sneezing
Dry mucus in nose
and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh-sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
7490 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Turkey didn't know Grand Duke Nicholas was loaded.

As a result of the war the price of nearly all drugs, except rhubarb pie, has advanced.

Just for fun a Texas woman snapped an unloaded gun at her husband. She didn't enjoy the funeral.

The Washington administration's way of keeping out of Mexican affairs has been to butt in.

Spring fever is the lazy man's most plausible excuse.

As soon as a man puts one foot on the foot-rail of a bar and gets hold of a schooner of beer he is ready to talk about his biggest grievance.

No use telling the man who is sick to let well enough alone.

If women propose we suppose they'll be just as nervous about it as the average man, when he makes the plunge.

Very few, if any, politicians claim to look like George Washington.

When looking for first robins keep this John Burroughs epigram in mind: "You must have the bird in the heart before you can see it in the bush."

We always like to think that the alarm clock says: "This hurts me more than it does you."

"Woman," says Mrs. Belmont, "can tell by intuition an honest man from a grafter." Woman's intuition is over-exploited. It is no more reliable than a masculine hunch.

It must puzzle the jury when the fair defendant pleads having killed her husband because she loved him.

Democrats are of the opinion that Mr. Elihu Root is old enough to quit making speeches.

"Marriage is a business proposition," says an English suffragette. But such sentiment doesn't harmonize with Tennyson's lines: "In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love."

Great Britain had the money when the war started. That is one form of preparedness.

The man who tries to sing, though knowing he can't, is never given credit for possessing praiseworthy emotions.

Corsets for men will never be worn by those who need them.

The soldiers may be tired of the war, but the mathematicians who, in the early stages of the conflict, spent so much time in figuring up the cost, were the first to quit.

Now Kermit Roosevelt has a son. Only five more to make the Colonel's grandchildren prophecy come true.

If Alexander the Great really sighed for more worlds to conquer he probably did it for historical effect.

Grand Duke Nicholas has made good at Erzerum. Legs have been vindicated.

Some girls can squeeze their way through a crowded street car and emerge without looking mussed. How they do it is a secret.

The Frenchman who says this country lacks poets never saw the inside of an American waste basket.

Flat feet bar men from the army in this country. In England, just now, matrimony saves them.

Turkey never was a popular underdog.

It is said of old King Peter that when he was fighting for France, in the Franco-Prussian war, he eluded his captors, jumped into the river and "swam like a trout." In Peter, then, we have the original Funston.

If the nation is prepared for the worst the worst can't happen.

When the devil finds a fellow who is too mean for anything else he makes a bootlegger of him.

Of the two cabinet resignations Mr. Bryan's seems to have been the more popular.

Inside gladness is bound to show on the surface.

Count among the failures of the present administration Vice President Marshall's futile effort to rhyme "springs" with "begins."

Colorado people are saving money. One of the sure signs that prohibition is working.

An old-fashioned test of mentality was to get in out of the wet.

Some people select their heroes from the tobacco advertisements, but Governor Willis has chosen the champion Ohio corn boy for his.

Perhaps the idea that two can live as cheaply as one originated in the mind of a young fellow who boarded with his father-in-law.

In these days of doubt and uncertainty he is a wise favorite son who knows his own mother.

Uncle Andy Carnegie must be an extremely happy man. Any time he poses for the camera he looks as if he liked nothing better.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who didn't eat much when she was in love.

If one term of office satisfies a man's ambition he wants another for vindication.

CONCERNING HENRY FORD'S PROPAGANDA

Duties as well as privileges go with a free press. It is the privilege of any newspaper, for example, to express its opinions with such vigor as it can command, fearful neither of official censorship nor governmental suppression. It is the newspaper's duty, as the distributor of opinion, to open its columns within reason, to the views of other people though such views may be at variance with those of the editor.

It is upon this principle that the Blade acts in accepting the pacifist official censorship nor government advertising of Mr. Henry Ford. If the advertising had been rejected, and all newspapers had acted likewise, the press would have laid itself open to the charge of unfairness. It would have been trying to serve the cause of preparedness in two ways, first by pleading for it, secondly, by smothering the voice of opposition. Plainly, the press would cease to be free the moment it ceased to let the "other fellow" speak.

The Blade does not question the motives nor the sincerity of Mr. Ford. But it considers him grievously in error. Mr. Ford has built up a great industrial institution and an enormous fortune through an extreme specialization of thought and energy. Now it is one of the serious flaws of concentrating attention in one field that it blinds a man to affairs in other fields. The busy doctor is no kind of a lawyer. It is notorious that corporation lawyers can see little merit in the rights of folks in general. The minister, if he avoids the everyday facts of life and keeps too much within his study, is likely to be idealistic beyond the influence of practicability. So with such an industrial captain as Henry Ford. He has devoted his career to making an automobile of worth and popularity. But that very devotion and concentration have kept him ignorant of a thousand things which are as plain as day to the average citizen. Seemingly, Mr. Ford does not know—for all that Europe is advertising it with thundering cannon—that nations are cold and selfish and unscrupulous. He does not know that in a world four-fifths armed, no nation, however earnestly desiring to attend to its own business, can afford not to "tote" a pistol. He does not know that he has been permitted to pile up millions of dollars simply because his country has had at least a small amount of armous against the rapacious and piratical land-grabbing nations of the earth. No doubt, Mr. Ford realizes the value of the police in the vicinity of his Detroit factory. The pity is that he does not see the value of a national police.

The readers of the Weekly Blade will read Mr. Ford's advertising with an understanding of the good will and benevolence behind it. But they will remember that money can buy the pens of persuasive writers—and be not deceived.

They will remember, too, that the safety of the nation is in the hands of the people, not in Mr. Ford's one pair of hands, and support the movement to buy the insurance of military preparation.

THE MEXICAN ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN LIFE

In three years, seventy-six Americans have been killed in Mexico, not including those who perished in Mr. Wilson's private war on Huerta. In addition, twenty-six American civilians and sixteen American soldiers have been killed on American soil as a result of the disorders in Mexico.

For the situation in which the lives of Americans are held so cheaply, the American government is in large part responsible. It has dealt courteously and tenderly with bandit chiefs who had no respect for anything except the business end of a gun. It has directed Americans to leave Mexico and in the next breath asked Americans to seize the opportunities in foreign trade. It has ordered the court martial of officers who went to the rescue of enlisted men seized by Mexican outlaws. It has not been ashamed to let the state of Texas do the work which rightly should have been performed by United States soldiers. Nor has it been ashamed to hear that Mexicans boast they could eat the United States alive if it were not for Texas. It has been soft-spoken, all except whimpering, where firmness was imperative. It has ignored the obvious facts about Mexico, the general reputation of Mexicans, the intentions and purposes and impulses and vanity and ignorance and blood thirstiness of Mexican leaders, though every American who had ever been in Mexico and every American resident upon the border have been trying to tell it these things.

Is it any wonder that American life, according to the Mexican's point of view, is something dearer than a dog, a little less valuable than a horse? In this matter, the Mexican has taken the estimate of the American government.

A WEEK FOR THE BABIES

The federal children's bureau has been promoting a Baby Week. It has won 1,700 communities to the cause, including some of the larger cities. The week is to be the one which begins with March 5.

We suppose it was a man who gave birth to that idea. It could scarcely have been a woman. For a woman knows that every week of the fifty-two is baby's week. She knows that there are mothers who give all their days, all their weeks, all that they have in the world, energy, attention, thought and life, to babies. Nothing in fact, commands so much of time as a baby does. And nothing so deserves it.

When you think of it, what are adults tolerated for in the great scheme of things if it isn't that they are needed to devote themselves to babies who cannot care for themselves? If, like the offspring of some of the lower forms of life, babies were self-supporting from birth, nature would get rid of adults as useless encumberers of the earth.

FEDERALIZING THE NATIONAL GUARD

A great number of people can look only with misgivings upon the proposition of federalizing the National Guard. They foresee clashes of authority between state and federal governments. The opportunities for playing politics with the Guard will, of course, be increased enormously. There may develop serious difficulties in recruiting the Guard up to the strength required to make it worthy the name of reserve. The industrial masses entertain a lively antipathy toward the organization because of its frequent misuse as a strikebreaking force. And it is to the industrial workers that the country must look for many officers and men.

Nevertheless, the federalized National Guard will have to be accepted until a better scheme for creating reserves is devised or is forced on the nation by the grim facts of necessity. It is the only thing that congress will give. Slender a reed as it may be, there is nothing else to lean upon.

It becomes every citizen's duty, therefore, to set aside his fears and troubling and lend his support to the proposition once it becomes law. He must do whatever he can to save the National Guard from the evils of politicalization. He must aid any movement which relieves the Guard of serving as police and substitutes for cowardly sheriffs. He must encourage recruiting. Particularly if he is an employer he must place no restraints upon his employes which interfere with their joining the Guard.

The Guard can, unquestionably, be made a strong body of reserves. But that can only be after all citizens have undertaken to protect it against the multitudinous evils to which it will lie open.

THE OREGON IS RETIRED

In the exciting days at the beginning of the war with Spain, the Oregon's voyage down the west coast of the Americas and up the eastern shore made American pulses drum with patriotism.

This was before the wireless and for word of her we had to depend upon ships she spoke and the ports at which she took on coal. Days went by sometimes without a particle of news about her. But her course was marked and calculated in thousands of households. Children studied the maps, elders figured distances and fuel consumption. Nautical men shed information like water gushing from a rain spout. With trembling, we listened to their forebodings. Fearful but yet hopeful, we gave ear to mechanical experts who said she'd be racked to pieces before ever she came into the Atlantic. Somewhere down Patagonia way there was a Spanish torpedo boat, and folks who did not know what a puny thing a torpedo boat was beside a battleship shook their heads and said the Spaniard would get her sure. But through wind and wave, through storm and calm, she drove full speed and reached the admiral's fleet with not a rivet started, not a groan or squeak in her engines.

The Oregon has earned retirement. She has been a noble old vessel and has served her country well. If finally she is broken up for junk or is used to make a holiday for gunners, she will pass with record clean, honor bright as her own brasswork, her memory established forever in the history of a grateful nation.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN MEXICO

News of the impending collapse of the Carranza government is a surprise to no one. It never was much of a government, anyway. It took its pattern from the dictatorships, regimes and what-nots which have flowered their little hour or two in Mexico and faded away. No one in the so-styled republic is likely to weep when Carranza, following hallowed precedent, flees to the sea coast with such treasure as he has accumulated and takes ship for asylum abroad.

But the Carranza failure is a matter of grave importance to the United States. When Carranza and his political family are gone, there will be no one here to recognize as president, no one to aid with special privileges in regard to firearms and ammunition, no one to hold responsible for the safety of Americans. For Villa in killing our citizens, has killed off all his chances for our favor. Zapata is simply a cut-throat and nothing else.

The administration at Washington has set its face against intervention. It will "aid, but not coerce" Mexico. But the administration may be compelled to acknowledge the inevitable. Intervention may shortly prove to be the only cure the Mexicans can swallow. It may be they are now getting into the temper to take it cheerfully, as pugilists and wrestlers sometimes are when their struggles have carried them to a point of physical exhaustion.

The reason a king rules by "divine right" is because he wouldn't hold his job long if he had to be elected by popular vote.

What the tailors mean, perhaps, is that 14 suits and 10 overcoats are required to make a gent.

Love rarely sees the word "obey" in the marriage ritual.

THE WINTER OF RAILROAD CONTENT

At no time, probably, have the railroads been as thankful as they are now that there is a law against rebates. They are enjoying the greatest prosperity of their careers. There is virtually more business than they are equipped to handle, more demands for transportation service than can be satisfied.

And not one of the railroads is compelled by the vicious system of rebates to share its income with favored shippers.

And not one of the railroads as compelled by the vicious system of rebates to share its income with favored shippers.

For years the rebate law was the deadest kind of a dead letter. Even after the government had undertaken to enforce the act, railroads devised methods to circumvent it, established systems of secret payments, used every endeavor to get the better of those engaged in the prosecution of offenders. Yet anyone who sat himself down to compose an act for the benefit of the railroads could not have devised anything better for the purpose than the rebate law.

Time plays strange tricks with the intentions of lawmakers. The rebate law, like the laws which built up the Interstate Commerce Commission, was enacted with very little good will toward the railroads. But the railroads have garnered far more from it than the shipers in whose interest it was passed.

THE LABOR "TURNOVER"

In Pittsburgh, 21,000 men and women were hired in a year to maintain a working force of 10,000. It is usual for mines in that district to employ 2,000 men in order to keep 1,000. The manager of one mine has reported that in a single year 5,000 men were given employment though there was work for only 1,000. The average working force of eleven department stores in New York was 27,264, but the number of hirings amounted to 44,308. In the lake district one big industrial plant engages 20,000 men in a year to maintain a force of 10,000.

The proportion between the number of persons hired and the average number employed is called the "labor turn-over," a handy term borrowed from the retailer. Though the general tendency in all lines of enterprise has been, apparently, toward a more stable plane, this is not true of the labor factor. The number of "hirings and firings" has increased in the last decade. As this works to the disadvantage alike of employers and employes and aggravates grave social evils, it constitutes one of the big problems of the period.

The reasons why men leave their jobs or are parted from them are multitudinous. Some work, such as that of the building trades, is seasonal. Engineering work gathers together armies of men and scatters them to the four winds when the work is completed. Men often claim to be able to do work to which they have never been trained. This is common in dull times. They soon lose their jobs. Monotonous jobs cause men to quit. Many leave one place to take better jobs. In prosperous times, employers sometimes establish bureaus to tempt good workmen from their competitors. The ease with which unskilled or partly skilled labor can get work plays a part. Then there are superintendents and foremen who are hard to please. As many men quit them as are dismissed by them.

One of the chief faults of a big "labor turn-over" is that it makes a large part of the population restless, unsettled, drifting. There are probably more hoboes today than there have ever been before. The excessive "labor turn-over" is largely responsible.

Some attempts have been made to remedy the evil, and with notable success. They have indicated that few workers are wanderers from preference. It is to be hoped that industry will deal with the problem as a whole, if only on the selfish ground that a small "labor turn-over" means economy, the presence of a large body of "floaters," a danger to property and order.

To Command Uncle Sam's Largest Sea-Fighter

COMMANDER H. B. WILSON.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Commander H. B. Wilson, according to a report from the navy department, has been appointed to command the superdreadnaught Pennsylvania, the latest addition to the navy, now taking her speed and endurance trials off the coast of Maine.

Sunday School

A LAYMAN'S LAURELS

The International Sunday School Lesson for March 5 Is "The Death of Stephen."—Acts 7:1 to 8:3.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

All sorts of honors have come to laymen in the long history of the Christian church. Their greatest distinction, however, is that the first crown of Christian martrydom was laid on the brow of a layman. Deacon Stephen led that long procession of martyrs which has extended through the centuries from Jerusalem to Armenia, and which has held priests and laymen, women and children.

Although he was only a layman Stephen was singularly popular in the early church. Immediately after the experience of the last lesson, Dr. Luke's story proceeds to tell of the ministry of Stephen. One pregnant phrase pictures him, "Stephen full of grace and power." There is your model laymen; strength plus charm; power with poise—small wonder the community could not withstand him. We may outargue a man's wisdom, but we cannot reason down the grace of his life. The sweetness and flavor of holiness are not a special perquisite of the ministry, but are meant to flower in the lives of the laity, even as in Stephen of old. We can imagine how the hearts of the apostles exulted as they contemplated the growth in grace of the new deacon.

When Might Gets After Right.

Unable to withstand the wisdom and the spirit by which Stephen spoke when his gospel was challenged the Jews resorted to that stupid old trick of the strong throughout all ages—they tried to crush him by power. Adopting the same ruse as they used in the case of Jesus, they bribed witnesses to make charges of blasphemy against Stephen and carried him before the Sanhedrin.

The ordeal was no easy one for this ministering layman. To be taken from his lowly tasks of service to face the very tribunal that had crucified his Lord. We should not be surprised had he been afflicted with consternation and fear. On the contrary, this seems to have been the experience that brought Stephen to his height. In the heart of the storm that raged about him he was incarnate peace. "All that sat in the council, fastening their eyes on him, saw his face as it had been the face of an angel." Like Moses, Stephen knew not that his face shone, but this "solar look," as Joseph Cook calls the radiance of the face which comes only from nobility of soul, preached for Stephen as effectively as his own lips could do.

Still when the high priests challenged him, "Are these things so?" Stephen was ready with an answer that is one of the longest sermons in the New Testament.

A Layman's Sermon.

This is the day of the preaching layman. Ten thousand of him are at work all over the land speaking in conventions and conferences and churches and schools. What a wonderful work these devoted laymen are doing! They do not aspire to fill the preacher's place, but they supplement his ministry. Their exemplar in this was Stephen, who, though he never had attended the school of the rabbis, was able to make answer concerning the faith that was in him.

Most of Stephen's sermon is a rehearsal of the Old Testament history. He told the story of the dealings of God with man. Perhaps if there were less abstract philosophy and more concrete telling of the great Story that we find between the covers of our Bible, there would be more convincing sermons. Nothing is more impressive on the mission field than the fact that the missionaries do not argue or contend; they chiefly tell the Story, and that Story is winning the world.

Like a good preacher, Stephen found common ground with his hearers, even though he had to go clear back to Mesopotamia. He got to the application in good time, and it certainly was not remote; for hard upon the heels of a straight quotation from Scripture he made the application:

"Ye stiffnecked and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the Holy Spirit: as your fathers did, so do ye. Which of the phophets did not your fathers persecute? and they killed them that showed before of the coming of the Righteous One; of whom ye have now become betrayers and murderers; ye who received the law as it was ordained by angels, and kept it not."

When Aristocrats Became a Mob.

Most of us have seen at sometime or other a cultivated man lose his poise and return to the primitive. The sight is not a pretty one. That is what hapened with the Sanhedrin. Those learned and reverend doctors of the law, clothed in robes of state and dignity, began to gnash their teeth like an unrestrained rabble. Imagine the flower of the aristocracy of the Hebrew nation becoming a howling mob, crying with a loud voice, stopping their ears and rushing upon saintly-faced Stephen, and hustling him outside the city walls, where they began to stone him to death.

A Glimpse of Glory.

I once heard Moody say, in a sermon on this text, that Stephen saw Jesus standing on the right hand of God, because the Lord of glory could not remain seated on His throne while a beloved disciple was going forward to martyrdom in His name.

Our imagination is stirred by the consideration of what Stephen beheld through the opened windows of heaven. Various eschatological questions arise, but we brush them aside to recall chiefly that it was Jesus Himself whom Stephen saw. The ineffable glory of the eternal kingdom seemed not worth speaking about when he could hold in full view his risen Lord, for whose sake he was rejoicing to die.

Some of the commentators suggest that Stephen doubtless knew Jesus on earth; that he must have been one of the seventy sent out by the Master, and so he recognized Him in heaven. The point counts for little.

There is not a disciple of Christ in all the millions since who has not instantly recognized his Lord when the gates of glory open to him. There will be no need for introduction to the Lover of our souls.

I know it is out of fashion in these days to talk too much about heaven, but the comfort that came to Stephen as the rocks of hate pounded against his flesh and crashed into the shining face was the comfort of a real heaven and a living Christ. This was his encouragement to pray in the Spirit of Christ he saw, and so long as there was a vestige of his features left beneath that storm of stones, there was still the shining of the reflected light of the soul of him who was true unto death.

Victory by Defeat.

Great as was Stephen's sermon, his martyrdom was greater. The picture is one that the world would not lose from its memory; for Christ's man died in Christ's way. At the very last, even as when he had walked in ministry among the poor and lowly, Stephen reminded people of his Master. His last words were like those of his Lord—"Lord Jesus, receive my spirit," and "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge"—an echo of Calvary's "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

This parallel in the two death scenes must have set all Jerusalem by the ears. "Behold, how these Christians die" was on many a lip, and even the stern implacability of the Sanhedrin must have been shaken as they saw a faith that martyrdom could not blot out: the Light shone the brighter for the wind that blew upon it.

The Man Who Held the Coats.

There are strange links in history. Stephen's was not the only apparent defeat that led to a real victory. Most zealous among the mob of his murderers was a young man named Saul, an aristocratic Pharisee of the stricter sect. It is not recorded of him that he lost control of himself as some of the elders did, and shouted and frothed and fumed, but he kept watch over the coats of those who stoned Stephen. He thoroughly approved of the deed. While his philophic mind must have been sorely puzzled, yet his religious training taught him that this pestiferous Christian sect must be wiped out by force.

Saul, Saul! how little you knew that the torch that Stephen dropped from his bruised and broken hand was to be picked up by you and carried as a blazing beacon across the then known world and throughout the ages! As dramatic as the death of this young man was to be Saul's conversion to the faith for which he died.

Most of the Christians were driven out of Jerusalem by this persecution, and they went wailing over Stephen's death, but even as they wailed they testified. They went everywhere preaching the gospel. In his death Stephen accomplished more than in his life. The fury of persecution tested the infant church and challenged her faith. Tens of thousands of Christians in this same land have within less than a year been forced to face for the first time the question "Is my Christianity worth dying for?" Hundreds of thousands of corpses of slain Armenians make answer in the affirmative.

THE END OF THE TRAIL

—From the Philadelphia Ledger.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS DOING TO MAKE JERSEY COAST SAFE FROM INVADERS

ALL the nation is now talking preparedness. The papers are full of stories about the condition of our army, navy, coast defenses, aeroplanes, equipment, ammunition, etc. The halls of congress are ringing with speeches for and against big appropriations for the army and navy. The fight is on, and the end is not yet in sight.

One of the most interesting features of the discussion now heard everywhere is the plan to improve the defenses of the New Jersey coast. Since nothing relative to the supposed new defensive measures has been announced and since the individuals whose surveys and examinations have been presumably for the war department have not talked about their work, the whole matter is still within the realm of speculation. Some features of the supposed plan, however, have seemed to be quite plain to persons familiar with the work going on at Barnegat Bay, Sea Girt, Port Republic and other points of value.

As the matter stands the guess is that the government is getting ready to establish a submarine base in Barnegat Bay, to provide an aviation base near Lakehurst, to fortify Sea Girt with big guns and to equip similarly at least one other coast position between Barnegat Bay and Cape May, and to construct such a system of military highways as would connect Barnegat with Cedar Creek and Lakehurst with Atsion, and to improve other roads in a way that would make them available for military uses. If the many persons along the coast who have followed developments are correct in their assumptions, the beginning has been made in a military and naval defense plan of importance.

It is said that the war and navy departments have had under consideration for a long time the necessity of establishing bases for submarines and aerial craft at such points as would permit of a rapid defense of both New York and Philadelphia. The government is reported also to have an especial interest in the extensive clearing and building operations near Lakehurst, where hundreds of men are at work on munitions plans for a large munitions corporation, and the Du Pont interests have been busy.

Inspecting the Roads.

In line with all of this is the fact that Colonel Edwin Stevens of the New Jersey state roads commission has announced the result of a conference in Washington with Major General Leonard Wood and Chief of Staff Hugh L. Scott and officers of the engineering corps as to pressing needs in the way of military roads and substantial highways from Lakehurst to Atsion and from Barnegat to Cedar Bridge. Such roads would connect Lakehurst with the main state road between Philadelphia and the southern coast and would connect Barnegat with excellent roads leading to both New York and Philadelphia. A Lakehurst-Atsion road would parallel the New Jersey Southern railway and also the coast line.

The United States system of coast defenses is "the most formidable in the world," but is short 530 officers and 10,828 men of the regular establishment and 271 officers and 9,891 men of the national guard to man all forts and mine defenses, acoording to war department bureau reports. Congress has appropriated $175,000,000 to establish the present system, but at present batteries which cost $41,000,000 are without trained personnel to man them.

The reports also contain the following facts and recommendations:

Batteries of 16-inch 50-caliber guns are recommended as the primary armament of all major forts in order that enemy ships may be kept at great distance. Mobile howitzer batteries of 16-inch, 17-inch or even larger guns are urged to supplement the permanent forts, the howitzers to be fired from railroad cars or motor trucks.

The coast artillery established scores of 59 per cent hits with 10-inch guns and 52 per cent hits with 12-inch guns at 5,000 yard ranges as against 25 per cent and 46 per cent, respectively, in 1913. At 10,000 yards the scores were 36 per cent with the tens and 19 per cent with the twelves as against 13 and 14 per cent in 1913.

The army death rate was 4.40 compared with 5.10 the year before. There were only seven cases of typhoid fever out of a total mean strength of personnel of 98,649. A new low record was set for tuberculosis at 3.50 for all troops.

The full strength of the army on June 30 last was 105,993 officers and men, 68,258 of whom were in the United States, 14,740 of this number being on duty on or near the Mexican border. Vacancies in the enlisted force were reduced from 9.573 in 1914 to 1,786, the year having seen 48,813 recruited, of whom nearly 90 per cent were born in the United States.

On Oct. 1 the full strength of the organized militia was 8,705 officers and 120,693 men, just 221,571 below the required enlisted strength of the organizations. Inspecting officers estimate it would require from two to twelve months to put the militia in the field in the federal service.

There were 32,313 students enrolled in 96 schools having military courses, and graduates from these schools since 1905 number 39,430.

Greatest Battleships Nearly Ready.

A complete new division of dreadnaughts, consisting of four of the largest and most powerful battleships in the world, costing about $60,000,000, will be added to the United States navy within the next twelve months. These new vessels, the Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Arizona, now nearing completion and totaling a gross tonnage of more than 110,000, represent the last word in American naval construction up to the present time, although plans drawn for five other dreadnaughts already authorized call for even greater measurements and fighting power.

These vessels will have a combined defensive and offensive strength greater than the entire American navy at the time of the civil war. Mounting heavy 14-inch guns, 10 or 12 to a ship, each with a range of about fifteen miles and carrying large secondary batteries of smaller guns, with four torpedo tubes each, the new vessels are expected to take the place of the present first division as soon as all four are in commission. The Nevada and Oklahoma are ready for service.

STUDENTS AS WAITERS

Student waiters will be employed to serve meals in Princeton university commons under a plan adopted by the university authorities. Ninety undergraduates have been enrolled for the work. Each will serve two meals a day and eat the third with his classmates. It is believed the plan will help solve the working student problem.

VARIETIES

Uncle Sam's investments in fo... are bringing direct returns, which ... increasing every year.

The aluminum output of the U... States this year may reach 100,00... pounds, or about half the world's p... duction.

To keep up the present numer... strength of her army, Great Br... must send every month into the f... 168,750 men.

During a recent examination of ... waiters employed in New York city ... per cent was found to be affl... with contagious diseases.

A three-wheel cab invented by ... London cabman half a century ago ... still in use, the claim being made ... it never has been overturned.

The production of magnesite ... steadily increasing in the Uni... States, the 1914 output being 11,... short tons, valued at $12,222.

The Anglo-Swedish antartic exp... tion, under the leadership of Prof. ... Nordenskjold, has been postpo... until the European war is ended.

The office of lord chief chamberl... of England is hereditary, being h... jointly by the families of Cholmon... ley and Willoughby d'Eresby in al... nation.

There are 26 museums of safety ... institutes for the study of indust... hygiene in the world—22 in Eur... three in the United States and on... Canada.

The wireless station at Colon ... noon each day sends out broad... forecasts of the weather in the Car... bean, south and gulf regions to ... shipping.

Scotland has the first drawbri... in the world in which all the work ... opening and closing it and guard... traffic over and through it is done ... electricity.

The examination of fairly accura... records has convinced scientists th... there has been no appreciable cha... in the climate of northern Europe ... 1,800 years.

A grenade that can be fired from ... ordinary rifle held in any position ... times as far as one can be thrown ... hand has been invented by a Ut... States soldier.

A company in Norway has patent... a secret process for producing 98 p... cent nitric acid from the 20 per c... acid it has been making from atm... pheric nitrogen.

The wood consumed in this coun... in the manufacture of paper amou... annually to 4,500,000 cords, and ... year the demand for some substi... grows more urgent.

To lessen the amount of metal u... in fire escapes, a Hungarian living ... Canada has patented one the ... feature of which is a basket to be l... ered by ropes from a bracket fasten... to a window frame.

Since the temporary closing of ... Panama canal it is no uncom... sight to see a train of twenty-fi... tank cars, containing 250,000 gall... of oil, in shipment from the Pac... to the Atlantic coast.

The biggest ox in the world is to ... killed at Schwerin, Germany, for fo... He was bred from an Indian ... stands ten feet six inches high a... weighs 4,189 pounds.

In the United States census of 19... a record was obtained of the father ... a family who had named his five chi... dren Imprimis, Finis, Appendix, Ad... dendum and Erratum.

A large eastern railroad is instruc... ing its signal erectors and testing ... engineers' knowledge of signals ... means of motion pictures shown in a ... car which travels over its lines.

The largest Spanish chestnut tre... in the world grows in a forest on th... slopes of Mt. Etna. It is said that 1... soldiers and their horses once found ... shelter beneath it from the rain.

An English scientist believes th... if the radium in the interior of ... earth is equal in quantity to that ... the surface rocks, the world will g... hotter in time instead of colder.

Material enough for several year... supply of cement having been found ... in the Caucasus by Russian geologi... a factory with an annual capacity ... 800,000 barrels will be established.

Seaweed offers a prolific source ... fuel oil when present supplies are ... hausted, according to an Engl... scientist, who has obtained seven ga... lons from a ton of vegetable matter.

The coal mines of Sweden do ... produce enough fuel for that co... try's needs and scientists are tr... many experiments with peat, ... which there is a vast supply availa...

Lloyd's, of London, have recen... issued a form of insurance against ... pendicitis. The claims have be... so numerous that Lloyd's have f... it necessary to double their premi...

The meeting house in Bolton, M... is to be reshingled for the first ti... since its erection in 1793. Some ... the shingles are still in a perfect st... preservation after 121 years' ser...

Truancy has been reduced to ... minimum in the schools of Los A... geles by means of the telephone. ... soon as a child's absence is noted ... parents are called up and asked ... reason.

The available waterpower of ... United States, including Alas... amounts to more than 28,000,... horsepower o fwhich approximat... 7,000,000, or 25 per cent, has been d... veloped.

When engineers have been bor... tunnels through the Alps they ha... found rocks inside so hot that it ha... been necessary to cool them with w... ter before the men could continu... their work.

To give concrete columns for bui... ings wide foundations a German en... neer has invented a method for blo... ing away the earth with dynam... making a hole which soft concr... quickly fills.

Wild ducks in Utah have found ... delightful winter haven in wes... Juab county, where large, ... springs afford them Palm Beach co... ditions without the necessity of ma... some migration.

Hong-Kong reports an increasi... demand for notions of all sorts to su... ply southern China. Needles, pi... buttons, ribbons, safety pins, rub... and celluloid toilet articles and sim... lar products are in great demand.

Current is being transmitted fro... Sweden to Denmark through a s... marine cable between Helsingbo... Sweden, and Elsinore, Denmark, ... distance of about ten miles. The pow... er comes from waterfalls in southe... Sweden.

Reports on forest fires in northe... Idaho and Montana say that 25 p... cent are caused by railroads, 26 p... cent by lightning and 10 per cent ... campers, the remainder being due ... burning brush and miscellaneous u... known causes.

Thirty million passengers were c... ried on ferryboats in San Francis... bay without injury through acci... during the year ending June 30, 19... In the last twenty-five years, it ... stated, only two deaths have resul... from ferry mishaps.

The PEACE PAGE

A PAIR OF DEARS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

I frequently spend an hour or two at a house where lives a baby of three years and its great-grandmother of eighty. They are boon companions. The baby plays and prattles within sight and hearing of her wrinkled companion, whose dim eyes sometimes have difficulty to see the rolling ball she is expected to return, but whose dull ears enjoy the clear, resonant tones of happy babyhood. The great-grandmother, through all the years, has kept her heart young, and this the youngster instinctively feels. She responds to the loving words and the gentle caresses of the great-grandmother, who is able to soothe her distresses and quiet her tired little nerves at the end of a long playday.

The baby's mother says they are a pair of dears, except at the table. They sit side by side there, and they are both healthy and fond of good things to eat. As the family is large, and includes growing girls and hearty boys, there is a wide variety of food from which to choose. The mother cannot plan separate items for each one, but she always has nourishing and tasty viands, as well as something simple, intended for the pair of dears.

Do they eat the simple things? Not at all. Neither grandmother nor baby can be content with baked potato, when there is a big platter of hashed brown ones, savory with onions, at the other end of the table. Apple pie, with cream, is so much better than plain custard, and hot doughnuts than oatmeal crackers. Grandmother is very hearty, enjoys a big meal, and says: "What's the use? I might as well eat; I haven't died yet." And, really, eating seems to agree with this particular grandmother, who has always had a strong digestion.

The baby doesn't argue the question. She just clamors and hammers, and usually comes off victorious with whatever the older children have to eat. The other day they thought they had lost her, though. There were bananas on the table, and bananas, unless cooked or dead ripe, should be forbidden fruit to young children. She howled for one, was given it, and two hours later the doctor didn't know whether she'd live or not. She has recovered, but with a weakened digestion that will probably always be impaired.

After the banana episode the baby's mother sat down to seriously consider a proper eating schedule for the youngest child. At the doctor's suggestion, she sent to the chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and they sent her, free of charge, a booklet entitled, "Infant Care," which gives methods of preparing meats, vegetables and soups for young children.

From it the mother learned that, when the baby reaches the third year, he should be fed four times a day, at regular intervals, having the heaviest meal in the middle of the day. He must be taught to chew his food carefully, taking plenty of time at meals. Meat should be cut in small pieces, vegetables either mashed or put through a colander, and all cores, skins and seeds should be removed from fruits. He should not drink while eating solid food, lest he fall into the habit of washing down his food before it is thoroughly chewed, as do too many older people.

For children from two to three years are recommended for breakfast a cereal—oats, wheat or corn—cooked a long time—three hours in a double boiler or all night in a fireless cooker, or on the back of a coal stove. A glass of milk, warmed, in the cold months. A soft boiled or poached egg, toast, or dry bread and butter.

At ten o'clock, the juice of an orange, or a baked apple, with two graham crackers, or warm milk with bread.

At two o'clock, vegetable soup, or any meat broth, beef, mutton, or chicken broiled, roasted or boiled, or fish baked or broiled. Use no pepper, sauce or catsup. Potato, baked or mashed; boiled rice or spaghetti, and any well cooked green vegetable. For dessert, tapioca, stewed fruit, plain custard or junket. Water is drunk at this meal.

At six o'clock, bread and milk or cereal, or dry toast with a glass of milk. Never give raw fruit juice with milk, at the same time.

Do not give a child of this age pork in any form, salt meats or salt fish, raw vegetables, hot breads, griddle cakes nor pastry, nuts or candies, except now and then a lump of sugar. Excess of sweet food upsets the stomach and partially destroys the appetite for plain food.

There is a marked difference between the food necessities in old age and in earlier life. After fifty the necessary amount of food gradually diminishes. The appetite may not be less. There is the trouble.

In old age, the process of digestion and assimilation are less. Growth has ceased and the call for building material is not so great. All the food elements need, therefore, to be reduced. Luigi Cornaro, who lived to be a hundred, reduced his diet to but twelve ounces of solid food a day. A simple diet of plain, wholesome food is apt to ensure better health and greater comfort as we grow older.

Tells Why U. S. Nurses Welcome Service in War

MISS DOLORES ARQUIER.

New York, Feb. 24.—Miss Dolores Arquier of the Norwegian Hospital Nurses' Training school, explains why so many American nurses welcome the opportunity of serving in the military hospitals abroad. Miss Arquier expects to leave for Europe as a part of a Red Cross contingent in the near future.

"Every nurse has, at the bottom of her heart, an ambition to minister to soldiers at war," she said. "War duty brings out at that is best in nurses as well as surgeons, and there is no other way in which a nurse can serve so many human beings in need.

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BOOK FRIENDSHIPS

I have read the different letters about books with great interest. I am a rural teacher of Jackson county, W. Va. I think every teacher should use the school library in connection with her work and try to get the pupils to form the reading habit when they are young.

When we desire a beautiful garden we prepare the soil carefully and plant a few selected seeds and pluck out the weeds. So we should prepare the child's mind, rooting out the weeds and filling the imagination with noble thoughts and high ideals of those great books which help to develop such characters that they will be able to resist evil influences.

Hawthorne in his story of "The Great Stone Face" gives us a picture of a boy growing up under the influence of high ideals.

The granite profile on the mountain side, which he sees constantly from his cottage door expresses to him what is best in human character. He comes to love it, and loving it grows to be like it. Such is always the result of companionship with the great and the good, and the story should prove an incentive to the young to seek that which is good, but also should point a moral to the teachers and parents who are responsible for the training of the boys and girls to see that the right environment is provided for them.

Parents and teachers should be interested in the companions the boys and girls keep. One child may be considered polite but untruthful, another good natured but too rough in his manners, and another seems to have no virtues at all. We must admit that boys and girls more frequently acquire vices than virtues from their playmates.

Yet there is a world into which children may enter and find noble companionship. It is the world of books. Let your boy escape for a time from the manners of the boy across the street and let him roam the woods with Hiawatha, sail the seas with Sinbad, build stockades with Crusoe. These are playmates who will never quarrel with him nor bully him, but from whom he will learn to be brave, self-reliant, manly and quick to do for others.

"Tell me what company thou keepest and I will tell thee what thou art," says the old Spanish proverb. The child that lives on terms of intimacy with such heroes as these cannot fail to be strong and brave. I think book heroes have done more to influence child lives than talks of fathers and entreaties of mothers.

The child is a natural hero worshiper, and if you do not give him a true hero, he will set up a tawdry imitation of one. The bully in the street is often the one to be worshiped and imitated by the smaller boys, because the bully is strong and aggressive. But let the child once know King Arthur and the Chevalier Bayard and he will lose admiration for every sort of bully from that time forth. During the first twelve years of a child's life see that he has access to the best literature suited to his widening range of thought, and you need never fear that he will ever read unworthy books.

The untrained child wants something exciting. He knows no difference in books. He knows not the gulf that lies between the noble tale and the vile one. All he craves is action and excitement, and here it is often in a gaudy cover at a price easily within his reach. To the decent child a more dangerous class of literature is that in which sensationalism is respectably clothed. The boys in such romances move in good society, but they are always getting into impossible situations and having the adventures. They encounter and vanquish burglars, they rescue little girls from death by fire or flood, and grow up and marry them, they are almost killed in a dozen different ways, but always overcome their enemies, escape from their misfortunes and live in peace and prosperity forever after.

Let us leed our pupils to see that after all, the vital and permanent literature is that preserved for them in good books. Encourage each child to own his own library. He will then come to feel that friendship with books that is the greatest joy of the intellectual life.—Harold D. Somerville, W. Va.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Who, who have reached maturity do not look back upon our childhood days in the Sunday school as the happiest times of our lives? Memory recalls the dear teacher who may now be enjoying the rewards of her labors in the Celestial world. Seed sown by her may now be yielding an abundant fruitage. We have never been able to get away from those simple truths and the first impressions we learned while studying or reciting our lessons.

If a school is managed tactfully and is carried on for the salvation of souls, it feeds the church.

If we can save the child before he has formed bad habits and before his character is tainted by sin, we have a useful man who can give the best part of his life to God's service.

This is my third year as Conference Sunday School secretary. I bear the same relation to the Sunday school that the county superintendent does to the public schools. We have a standard which each school tries to reach. A large copy of it hangs upon the wall. To become a standard school we must reach 10 points placing a seal as we gain each point. When five points are reached we get a larger seal and have a striving school. When seven points are reached we get another and have a star school. When the 10 are gained it is a denominational standard school and has but few more points to gain to be an international standard.

I had the pleasure last fall of visiting what is claimed to be the largest Sunday school in the world. It is at Brazil, Ind. It takes $77 per Sunday on an average to run it and reaches 2,500 enrollment. The different departments are run like clock work. I hardly think they get more out of it than we do in our smaller schools.

As to church socials, and resorting to this means to carry on God's work, will just say that if all of His children would tithe, there would be no occasion to resort to this worldly means to carry on the work of the Lord. I was Miss Laura Rash of Birds, Ill. I am now Mrs. A. F. Niswonger, Henning, Ill., the wife of a minister.

A MOUNTAINEER

I am a 19-year-old boy of North Alabama. I live on a farm and like the farm work. We live on what is known as Sand Mountain, about 400 feet high and it is 15 miles across and 200 miles long. It reaches from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Birmingham, Alabama.

It is a beautiful country, the land being level and makes good farming. We have many churches and high schools and several cities and towns with railroads coming up on the mountain.

The negroes all live in the valleys on each side of the mountain. Tennessee river runs on one side of the mountain and Coosa river on the other. We have a nice time fishing in the summer. We have some beautiful scenery on the sides of the mountain. Where the creeks flow off of the mountain there are some lovely water falls.

My father and I live alone, as my mother is dead. We have a good time. I can cook as well as any of you girls. —Lee Carroll, Grove Oak, Ala.

OUR Correspondents

These addresses are wanted by readers of the Peace Page: S. M. of Ohio, and children of Fremont John Brown.

Norah Moore, Limestone, Tenn., was only 17 years old when her mother died, 20 months ago. She had to take care of seven little brothers and one sister younger than her. The baby was only four months old and they had a difficult time raising her.

Mrs. A. L. Messenger of Spartansburg, Pa., would like to have the person who wanted the address of Mrs. Delana Winchell Webb, about a year ago, write to her.

Mary of Michigan agrees with Mrs. A. J. M. of Ohio, in her belief that we should take life as it comes and try to keep on the sunny side. Mary has had sorrow, but she always tries to be cheerful and not burden those around her with her grief. She believes in forgetting little faults, as kindness is better than harsh words.

Ethel and Grandma Crowe of McMinnville, Tenn., take this method of thanking the many readers who contributed the beautiful birthday cards.

Mrs. Minnie Hermanson, of Dewittville, N. Y., will be very grateful to any of the Peace Page readers who would send her the back numbers of the Household for February, March and April of the year 1914.

James K. P. Middaugh, National Soldiers' Home, Tenn., says it is beautifully situated, with mountain views, fine water and an excellent climate. There is a good band and a picture show twice a week. Rarely is a drunken soldier seen. The Home is 15 minutes by trolley from Johnson City, a pleasant town.

L. S., Rushville, Ill., regrets a lack of confidence and a fear of blundering that has been a lifelong handicap. A reasonable amount of self-confidence is essential. The only person who never makes a mistake is the man who never tries to do anything. That is true, and it is not true, avers L. S., for a person that does not try to do anything is making a great mistake. In commenting on the letter of G. N. of New York, who deplores church socials more than dances, L. S. remarks that while he is not bitter against dancing, he does not like to see the church disparaged, while the dance hall is extolled.

Mrs. Helen M. Daniels, Sturgeon Bay, Wis., is the widow of a Civil war veteran, who will be 75 March 8. She lives alone and would enjoy a card shower.

Mrs. M. A. Troutman, Ga., has three large scrap books filled with poems, and enough for three more.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE TEACHER

My father died when I was seven years old and I was obliged to leave my mother and go among strangers. It was hard for me to leave my mother, brother and sister even though I could go to see them about once a year. I had a good home, but still it wasn't like being with my parents. But I didn't tell anyone. I tried to make myself content.

I went to school as much as I could and was able to secure a fairly good education. I am now teaching in the Keystone state. This is my first term. I like teaching very much, but wish to say that it isn't all sunshine in the school room. Teaching has its ups and downs as well as any other occupation in life.

My school is about 40 miles from home and I don't get there very often. I agree with Cutie of the Sophs and Lecture Lover on the subject of novel reading. I know some men as well as boys who read these and other cheap novels, and really they seem to be as wild as the novels themselves.

But I must confess that I have read some of the books of The Rover Boys and others that I got a good lesson from. But I can hardly class the Rover boys as novels.

As for the movies I agree with West Virginia Boy. They are no good in many respects, but in a few instances they are beneficial. I saw the plays, Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Life of Fillipino, Our Army and Navy and other things which, if it hadn't been for the movies, I wouldn't have seen.

I wish L. of Pennsylvania would sign her name. I believe she and I are neighbors. I like auto driving best of all sports. Will give some of my driving experiences next time.—Smiles of Pa.

Come again soon.—M. H.

SUN AND SHADE

Joie of West Virginia wants a reunion and chatty letters. Twenty years ago we "old-timers" were sending in some mental efforts to the M. G. R. I wonder if we were so much different than we are now. Likely, many of us were then in our teens, few were married and there were no tell-tale gray hairs to remind us of being on the other side of the hill, as at present. We "chattered" like magpies, I well remember, and at that time Miss Prudence must have thought us very gay, thoughtless and shouldering but few responsibilities, which, I guess, was the case. With us now, it is different. The past 20 years meant many changes and unexpected turns of the road, which we could not see then when trying to peer into the future.

We have all surely had many bright days, which we can remember and love to recall. Some dark days have been our lot, which have only served to make the bright ones brighter, however. There have been obstacles in our pathway at times which seemed insurmountable at first, yet they have long been passed and other and larger ones have loomed up before us, and these, too, have proven to be more of a seeming "monster" than in reality they were. I used to worry about the bridge I expected to cross. Now I wait until I get across, and then I don't need to.

As these reunion letters were to be "chatty," I am afraid I am off the trail. N. E. Girl, have you had an experience with stopping up the cider barrel recently? (Pardon me, I merely refer to an incident you wrote about once.)

Lena Rivers, Mother's Stay, Cara Mia, Isabel, Violet Grey, Olive Branch, and oh, so many others, I want to see you all at the reunion.

When I leave Toledo on my homeward journey, I shall take to the "Friendly road," as did David Grayson, and enjoy every step of the way. His companion was a tin whistle. Mine will be a lantern, likely, as I am not very brave after dark. Truth Seeker and T. S., Jr., will be waiting for me, and once safe at home, I will tell them what a wonderful trip I had and how I enjoyed "chatting" with Martha and so many of the old friends. Next time it is likely they will come, too.

Isabel, I saw a specimen of your drawing once. I know you are still proficient in this art. Violet Grey, I haven't received a 60-page letter since you wrote me one nearly 20 years ago. Joie wants us to say where "we're at," so, in closing will say we are still living in the Wolverine state and within a short distance of the location when my first letter appeared in the M. G. R. But in the meantime have crossed many states and lived for some time in Indian schools in the west, where we taught.

Here's hoping peace, love, prosperity and happiness be yours "to have and to hold."—Bonnie Burns, Michigan.

Glad to have this real M. G. R. letter. I wish everyone mentioned by Bonnie Burns would write us. It seems like old times.—M. H.

LITTLE ANSWERS TO BIG QUESTIONS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

How shall a young man meet a girl? What should he say? Shall he extend his hand or just raise his hat?

When he goes home with a lady from church or any public place what should he say when he gets ready to leave?—B. S. G., Va.

On being introduced to a girl a young man may say: "Miss Smith, I am pleased to meet you." The girl, if she wishes, may offer to shake hands, but the man does not make the first advance to shake hands.

A girl's manner, on being introduced to a boy, should be cordial, though not effusive; kindly, but not gushing. A boy respects a certain amount of reserve in a girl, and the girl likes best the manly, straightforward young fellow who shows his respect by remembering that "Familiarity breeds contempt."

If the introduction is out of doors, he should "first raise his hat." This phase in B. S. G.'s question pleased me, and from it I know that he is a boy who has respect for women. The boy who just touches his hat, or points to it, in passing a woman acquaintance, often forgetting to remove his cigar from between his lips, will never love any woman as much as he loves himself. To "raise" the hat from off his head is a dignified mark of respect due to any woman of a young man's acquaintance, and the gentleman never forgets.

Returning with a girl in the evening you walk with her to her door, and wait to see that she is able to enter the house in safety. If she invites you to come in, thank her, and accept, if you want to go. Don't stay until she or you are all tired out. Leave while she is still happy in your company. It is not considered necessary by people of the best breeding to say anything about going.

When you are ready to go, rise, still easily conversing, and start for the hall door. The girl will readily see that you are about to depart, and so you may say the closing words of your call.

If she offers to help you put on your overcoat or muffler, decline these attentions with thanks. She should know better than to perform such service for a healthy boy, and if she does not, you must teach her. Wait upon yourself, nor keep her standing long in the doorway. When you decide to go, "Stand not on the order of your going, but go at once." your friend, Martha Holden.

Shrimp Toast.

Pound one-half cupful picked shrimps with one heaping tablespoonful butter and one heaping teaspoonful anchovy paste, season with paprika. Spread thickly on pieces of buttered toast. Place a whole shrimp in the center of each and garnish with parsley.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Castles.

Castles in Spain! I am rich in them. In my castles I have everything heart could wish for. I was always very imaginative and have derived much pleasure from my day dreams.

But my "big ambition" is to be an author. I cannot remember the time when I have not cherished this ambition. I want to write books which may benefit as well as amuse the readers. I want the world to be better for my having lived.

I used to want to be an artist also, but I have no talent along that line.

Little Sister and Faith Counsel, I like your letters and hope you will come again soon. I would like to hear from others who have "castles in Spain."—Ruth Miller, Carcomay, N. C.

You know the way to be an author. Write and keep writing and after awhile you'll be one.—M. H.

From the Sisters.

I am an Indiana girl, 12 years old. I go to school. My friend at school is Maxine Jones. I have three canary birds. Their names are Dick, Julia and Dewey. Dick is seven years old. We have a dog whose name is Don, and a cat and two little kittens about three months old. My grandma Kay's birthday is Jan. 27. Esther's birthday is Jan. 22 and I have a birthday Oct. 11. We have a pet pig named Biddy.

When we go to Grandma Kay's we always have a good time. Grandma gave to Esther and me a ring for our birthdays. Grandpa Kay and papa take the Blade, and we all love to read the Peace Page.—Losha Bernice Kay, Brookville, Ind.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Wilson Bennett, Beverly, W. Va., and his brother are hunters. They have captured some furs this winter, caught several rabbits, and wish that the Blade boys and girls were there to hunt with them. Donald Bennett would like cards.

Martha Herring, Masontown, W. Va., wishes to join us, and she is very welcome. Write us a letter of your life interests, Martha.

Fayette Eagles, A. A. Iron and B. J. Iron, of Baxter, Pa., ask cards.

Coral Blackman, Traverse City, Mich., likes poetry and fancy work. She wishes the poems Water Mill and Dead Sea Fruit.

Winifred Ward, East Poultney, Vt., wants to hear from D. H., of Iowa. Winifred lives with her father and two sisters, her mother having died when she was two years old.

Noah E. Reed, S. Bloomingville, O., is in the fifth grade.

Lucretia Wood, Endicott, W. Va., lives with her two aunts on a farm.

Victoria Gibson and Imo Gibson are motherless girls of New Weston, Ohio, who love good books and music.

Ruby Parks, West Baden, Ind., has had to stay out of school because of poor health but hopes to go back soon. Her home is at the foot of a sand hill, so they have named their place Sand Hill. There is a large spring on the place.

Jessie Metcalf, Marshall, N. C., wishes that Opal Knopp, Myrtle Jones and Gwendolyn Metcalf would answer her letters.

Harley C. Turner, Sharp's Chapel, Tenn., is a leap year twin, and wants to know if there are any more. Harley's father was a federal soldier, enlisting at the age of 15, at Cumberland Gap, Aug. 15, 1862, Co. K, Second Tenn. Cavalry. Harley likes to hear him tell of his service in the war, as he fought at Stone River, Chickamauga and Decatur, Ala.

Seven Recitations for the Children

Luck and Laziness.

Luck tapped upon a cottage door,
A gentle, quiet tap;
And Laziness, who lounged within,
The cat upon his lap,
Stretched out his slippers to the fire,
And gave a sleepy yawn;
"Oh, bother! let him knock again!"
He said; but Luck was gone.

Luck tapped again, more faintly still,
Upon another door;
Where Industry was hard at work
Mending his cottage floor;
The door was opened wide at once;
"Come in!" the worker cried;
And Luck was taken by the hand
And fairly pulled inside.

He still is there—a wondrous guest
From out whose magic hand
Fortune flows fast—but Laziness
Can never understand
How Industry found such a friend;
"Luck never came my way,"
He sighs and quite forgets the knock
Upon his door that day.

An Appreciation.

I know a most unusual girl!
Her manners are not fancy.
Her hair sets in a wavy curl,
Her name is only Nancy.
Her wishes do not boldly roam,
Like those of her big brother.
She really likes to stay at home
And try to help her mother.

'Tis true, she hasn't made a hit
By being smart or funny.
But smiles across her features flit
Like glints of April sunny.
And so I pen this simple "pome,"
Because, somehow or other,
I like that girl who stays at home
And tries to help her mother.

"Please" and "Thank You."

By Mrs. A. R. Perham.

When children ask for anything,
They should not whine or tease,
But with a pleasant, smiling face,
Say, "Mother, if you please."

And when the favor asked is given,
Though small it may appear,
Never forget to promptly say,
"I thank you, mother, dear."

Politeness early learned at home,
Is easy day by day,
And often proves a recommend,
When years have passed away.

So, children, take these little words,
Wherever you may go.
And use the min their proper place,
'Twill help you much, I know.

The Way of It.

A little boy made him a wee snowball
And rolled it about in the snow;
And it gathered the crystals and clung
to them all,
And oh! how that snowball did grow!
Oh! my!
You've made one, of course, so you know.

A little boy whispered a word one day
Unkind of someone he knew,
And each one who heard it repeated his way
The story till oh, how it grew!
Oh! my!
And a heartache was caused by it, too!

Two little red mittens the small ball rolled,
That grew in such magical way,
And a little red tongue was the one that told
The tale that grew big in a day.
Oh! my!
Be careful, wee tongues, what you say!

A Family History.

"Can" and "Will" are cousins dear,
Who never trust to luck;
"Can" is the child of "Energy,"
"Will" is the child of "Pluck."

"Can't" and "Won't" are cousins, too,
They are always out of work;
For "Can't" is son of "Never Try"
And "Won't" is son of "Shirk."

In choosing your companions, dear,
Select both "Will" and "Can,"
But turn aside from "Can't" and "Won't"
If you would be a man.

Which?

Here are two little hands:
What can they do—
Good things or bad things
The whole day through?
Helping or hindering—
Which of the two?

Here are two little feet:
Where have they run—
Into the shadow or
Into the sun?
Helping or hindering—
Which have they done?

Here are two little lips:
What can they say—
Glad words or cross words
Through the whole day?
Helping or hindering—
Now, which are they?

The Squirrel's Arithmetic.

High on the branch of a walnut tree
A bright-eyed squirrel sat;
What was he thinking so earnestly?
And what was he looking at?

He was doing a problem o'er and o'er;
Busily thinking was he
How many nuts for his winter's store
Could he hide in the hollow three?

He sat so still in the swaying bough
You might have thought him asleep;
Oh, no; he was trying to reckon now
The nuts the babies could eat.

Then suddenly he frisked about,
And down the tree he ran;
"The best way to do, without a doubt,
Is to gather all I can."

POETS' CORNER

THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

This is the ship of pearl which, poets feign,
Sailed the unshadowed main—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wrecked is the ship of pearl;
And every chambered cell,
Where its dim, dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies revealed—
Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!

Year after year beheld th silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn,
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings:

Buflld thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll;
Leave thy low, vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

SLAVERY DAYS

I am thinking today
Of dem years dat pass'd away,
When dey tied me up in bondage long ago;
In old Virginny State,
It was dar we separate,
And it filled my heart with misery and woe.
Dey took away my boy,
He was his mother's joy,
From a baby in the cradle we him raise;
Oh, dey put us far apart,
An' it broke de old man's heart,
In dem agonizing, cruel slav'ry days.

Chorus.

Dey never come again,
Let us give our praise to Him,
Who looks down whar the little children play;
So, ev'ry night and morn,
We will pray for dem dat's gone,
In dem agonizing, cruel slav'ry days.

Still my mem'ry will steal o'er
To dat dear old cabin floor,
When de shadow of de sun came peeping in;
At night, when all was dark,
We would hear the watchdog bark,
And we'd listen to de murmur of the wind.
It seems to say to me,
"You people must be free,"
For de happy time am coming, Lord be praised;
For then we would weep and moan,
For our souls were not our own,
In dem agonizing, cruel slav'ry days.

I am very old and feeble,
As our life am nearly done;
I have travel'd in the roughest kind of road;
Through sickness, toil and sorrow
I have reach'd the end at last,
And I'm resting by de wayside with my load.
Forget now and forgive,
Has always been my guide,
For dat's what de Scripture surely says;
But our mem'ry will turn roun'
When our souls dey were tied down,
In dem agonizing, cruel slav'ry days.

THE GIRDLE OF FRIENDSHIP

By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

She gathered at her slender waist
The beauteous robe she wore;
Its folds a golden belt embraced,
One rose-hued gem it bore.

The girdle shrank; its lessening round
Still kept the shining gem,
But now her flowing locks it bound,
A lustrous diadem.

And narrower still the circlet grew;
Behold! a glittering band,
Its roseate diamond set anew,
Her neck's white column spanned.

Suns rise and set; the straining clasp
The shortened links resist,
Yet flashes in a bracelet's grasp
The diamond, on her wrist.

At length, the round of changes past,
The thieving years could bring,
The jewel, glittering to the last,
Still sparkles in a ring.

So, link by link, our friendships part,
So loosen, break and fall,
A narrowing zone; the loving heart
Lives changeless through them all.

THE JAPANESE WAY

"Come, little pigeons, all weary with play,
Come and thy pinions furl."
That's what a Japanese mother would say
To her dear little Japanese girl.
"Cease to flutter thy white, white wings
Now that the day is dead;
Listen and dream while the mother-bird sings."
That means it is time for bed.

"Stay, little sunbeam, and cherish me here;
My heart is so cold when you roam."
That is the Japanese, "No, my dear,
I'd rather you stayed at home."
"Roses and lilies shall strew thy way,
The sun goddess now has smiled."
That's what a Japanese mother would say
To a good little Jananese child.

POEMS WANTED

A Child's Dream, beginning, "O, cradle me on your knee, mamma, and sing that holy strain," to Mrs. Sarah Bullock, McGee St. Berkely, Cal.

Flying Trapeze, to Beulah Doyle, Perulack, Pa.

The Slave Girl of Martinique.

The Starless Crown, to Mrs. Lulu Bohm, Fowlerville, Mich.

Harry and the Guidepost, and McGuffey's Eclectic Spelling Book to Mrs. Samsel, Logansport, Ind.

Pleasant Hill St., Boston Burglar and Barney McCoy, to J. W. Griffy, Kodak, Kan.

Nebuchadnezzar.

"Full many a shaft at random sent, to Dr. F. F. Vale, Sevierville, Tenn.

Guardian Angel.

Little Bessie, to Thelma Selgworth, Strattanville, Pa.

Kitty Clyde.

Silver Threads Among the Gold.

The Hoosier Nest, by John Finley.

Sweet Kentucky Lady, to Alletta Newcomb, Otsego, Mich.

"Are we almost there?" and Will Carleton's first attempt at verse, beginning, "Maiden so fair that the angels might roam with thee," to Barbara Hunter, Marshall, Mich.

"He's gone, he's gone forever," to Mrs. Perrine Layman, Richwood, W. Va.

WILL THE LIGHT BE WHITE?

Oft when I feel my engine swerve
As o'er strange rails we fare,
I strain my eyes around the curve
For what awaits us there.

When swift and free she carries me
Through yards unknown at night,
I look along the line to see
That all the lamps are white.

The blue light marks the crippled car,
The green light signals slow;
The red light is a danger light,
The white light "let her go."

Again the open fields we roam
And, when the night is fair,
I look up to the starry dome
And wonder what's up there.

For who can speak for those who dwell
Behind the curving sky?
No man has ever lived to tell
Just what it means to die.

Swift toward life's terminal I tread,
The run seems short tonight;
God only knows what's at the end—
I hope the lamps are white.

MY MOTHER'S GARDEN

Alice M. Allen.

Her heart was like her garden,
Old-fashioned, quaint and sweet,
A wealth of buds and blossoms
Hid in a still retreat.
Sweet violets of sympathy
Were always opening there,
And lilies white and pure unclosed,
Each one a whispered prayer.

Forget-me-nots there lingered,
To late perfection brought,
And there bloomed purple pansies
In many a tender thought.
There hope's first snowdrops took deep root
And flowered because they must;
There love's own roses reached above
On trellises of trust.

And in that quiet garden—
The garden of her heart—
Song birds built nests and caroled
Their songs of cheer apart;
And from it still floats back to us,
O'ercoming sin and strife,
Sweet as the breath of roses blown,
The fragrance of her life.

OF ONE WHO IS DEAF

Edith M. Thomas.

As one apart in mellow shade,
With smiling Sadness she doth dwell;
No sounds or harsh or sweet invade
Her ear's unvibrant shell.

Yet she, on lips that Love hath taught,
Can read the pantomimic word;
With sphery search that fathoms thought
It seems here eyes have heard!

So do the stars, to lonely men
Who cross some vast and open wild,
Deepen with all-discerning ken,
Unswerving, just, yet mild.

Although to them arrives no sound
Of all that fills our lower night,
They probe the human heart's profound
With silent shafts of light

Oh, who beneath night's searching skies
But feels his inmost being known,
Or who that meets her star-pure eyes
But his unworth must own?

THE STEADFAST ONE

By S. E. Kiser.

The world may laugh to see me fail,
But mother won't!
The world may deem me weak or small,
But mother won't!
The crowd may say, if I, some day,
Succeed in winning, that I won
Through luck or in some shameful way
That all but fools and knaves would shun,
But mother won't!

The world may cavil at my song,
But mother won't!
My friends may sneer if I go wrong,
But mother won't!
The child that claims my love and she
That gave me all her heart, one day,
May, sometime, lose their faith in me
And mercilessly turn away—
But mother won't!

THE GIFT

It isn't the thing that you give, so much
As the spirit in which you give it;
Life doesn't expand at the golden touch,
But the loving you do, while you live it.

Better a smile from the heart, my dear,
Than a gem with no heart behind it;
Better a message of hope and cheer,
Than a gift with no love to bind it.

If your gift be slight, let your love be great,
And be not afraid to show it;
Let your heart deliver its precious freight—
What odds if the whole world know it!

Ginger Ice Cream.

One cupful preserved ginger chopped fine, three tablespoonfuls ginger syrup, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice, two cupfuls milk, two cupfuls cream, one cupful sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, four yolks of eggs.

Make a soft custard with milk, sugar and yolks of eggs. Strain and cool then add the cream whipped, salt, lemon juice, preserved ginger and ginger syrup. Freeze.

WOMAN HAD NERVOUS TROUBLE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

West Danby, N. Y.—"I have had nervous trouble all my life until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for nerves and for female troubles and it straightened me out in good shape. I work nearly all the time, as we live on a farm and I have four girls. I do all my sewing and other work with their help, so it shows that I stand it real well. I took the Compound when my ten year old daughter came and it helped me a lot. I have also had my oldest girl take it and it did her lots of good. I keep it in the house all the time and recommend it."—Mrs. DEWITT SINCEBAUGH, West Danby, N. Y.

Sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, backache, headaches, dragging sensations, all point to female derangements which may be overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Without An Operation

Wonderful Healing of Rupture

How a New Jersey Man Got Rid of a Severe, Obstinate, Right Inguinal Hernia Without the Slightest Trouble.

Below is a picture of Eugene M. Pullen, a well-known carpenter of Manasquan, New Jersey. If you could see him at his work, particularly when he handles heavy timber, jumps and climbs around like a youth, you would scarcely imagine that he had formerly been afflicted with a rupture.

Ruptured in Right Side.

At an early age, Eugene Pullen was an express driver. He handled railroad baggage. One day after delivering a heavy trunk on an upper floor he felt a pain in the right groin. The suffering increased and it was not long before the young man noticed the swelling.

The doctor told young Pullen that he was ruptured and that he must either wear a truss throughout life or submit to a drastic operation. All surgeons know that hernia operations with anaesthetics, etc., are dangerous; they may end fatally. Moreover, it is a well established fact that many rupture operations are not successful; the bowel soon breaks through the sewed-up opening and protrudes worse than ever.

Afraid of Operation.

Like most others, Mr. Pullen declined to take the risks of an operation; the expense and loss of time had to be considered, too. Hoping he might get a little better encouragement, he went to another physician, who, to his sorrow, gave him even less hope. It was pointed out, to the young man that unless the rupture were perfectly held all the time or the surgeon's knife successfully used, he might expect an increase or doubling in the rupture with further complications, or the dreaded strangulated hernia which kills so many ruptured people.

Victim of Trusses.

The victim bought a truss, a hard, spring-like affair, the best he could get. It tortured him. He tried another—still no relief. He was compelled to give up his express business. The hard tasks of ordinary men were forbidden him. He became an insurance agent, in which position he did not need to do bodily work.

For six years Mr. Pullen dragged around, using various trusses, hard, elastic, etc., with never any contentment. One day his mother told him something she had just found out. It was a sample and easy thing for him to do. He lost no time.

Discarded His Truss.

Relief came at once; he almost forgot that he had any rupture. Afterward came a cure—a complete healing—and, although years have passed and Mr. Pullen is an energetic carpenter, working on buildings, climbing over roofs, lifting lumber and such like, he is abolutely free from the old hernia. He knows he is completely, lastingly cured. There was no operation, no lost time, on trouble—comfort and contentment from the very outset. He is a strong, cheerful-minded man.

Valuable Information Free.

The valuable information which Mrs. Pullen read in a newspaper many years ago and gave to her son, together with further important facts, will be sent free to any reader of this who writes to Eugene M. Pullen, 899B, Marcellus avenue, Manasquan, N. J., enclosing a stamp for reply. Mention the kind of rupture you have, whether on right or left side and what you have already done in your effort to cure it. A legion of cases of all kinds of rupture in men and women, including inguinal (groin), femoral, navel, scrotal, etc., have been reported completely healed. Age seems to make no difference.

PILES Write for free large sample of **Ridpile Cones**, and get immediate results. Contains no cocaine, opium or other narcotics. An improved and perfectly safe treatment for piles, whether in the first or advanced stages.

Germicidal Products Corporation, 154 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

LONGEVITY RECORD

A remarkable record of longevity is to be found in some of the rural districts of France. In the village of St. Thomas de la Fliche there have been only fourteen parish priests in 300 years. The parish of St. German du Val, in Paris, has had only three pastors in 100 years, while that of Givry en Argonne has had but five in 130 years.

UNCLE SAM BUYS AN EMPIRE

Carpenter Tells How Russia Sold Alaska for Two Cents an Acre.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Sitka.

Come with me for a walk through the old town of Sitka. It was founded in 1799 at about the time that George Washington was dying at Mount Vernon, and it was a thriving manufacturing center, building ships and making bells, plows, picks and spades when the Indians were still hunting deer on the site of Chicago. For more than 100 years it was the capital of Alaska, and the center of its commerce, exploration and modern development. Situated here in the Panhandle about as far north of Seattle as Minneapolis is north of New Orleans, it was selected by the Russians as the seat of their government and as the chief home of the officials and traders sent out by the czar to what was then Russian America. Sitka was the capital of Alaska when we bought the territory, and it was here that the country was formally transferred to the United States. After that it remained the capital for almost 40 years, and it was not until about 10 years ago that the seat of government was transferred to Juneau, where it is now.

Sitka Climate Mild.

Looking at Sitka as it is today, one does not wonder that the Russians chose it as their chief place of residence. The town has a climate as mild as that of Baltimore or Richmond, and its surroundings are so beautiful that it will some time be a place of permanent residence for retired capitalists, and a summer resort. It is situated on Baranof Island, within a short distance of the open Pacific. It lies on a little bay at the mouth of a fast-flowing river, in the arena of an amphitheater of snowclad mountains. The waters in front of it have scores of small wooded islands, and all about it the hills rise to the clouds. One of the mountains is known as the Holy Cross from a figure of the cross in perpetual snow which shows out near its summit. This is Mt. Verstovia. It has a mantle of white throughout the winter, but in the summer the snow disappears, with the exception of this gigantic cross painted by the finger of God upon a background of green. Another mountain is Edgecombe, on the Island of Kruzof, over the way. Mount Edgecombe is an extinct volcano as regular and as beautiful in its outlines as Fujiyama, Japan. It was one of the first of the landmarks discovered by Capt. Cook when he sailed through these waters in 1776.

The houses of Sitka are old and new. There are residences that would not be out of place in any American city of three times its size, and there are log buildings 100 years old, which were built in the days of the Russians.

Has Fine Churches.

The Sitka of today has a number of fine churches and a large missionary school. There is an Episcopal church, built of stone, with the residence of the bishop of Alaska behind it, and there are the large buildings of the Sheldon Jackson School, belonging to the Presbyterians. The latter are a half dozen in number, and they include industrial departments and dormitories for both Indian boys and Indian girls. The schools have between one hundred and two hundred pupils, representing the chief tribes of southeastern Alaska. The children are clean and well dressed and the school has done a great work with its practical educational methods.

Of late years Sitka has lost its importance in the opening up and development of Alaska. The removal of the capital to Juneau took away about all the United States offices, and there is now no more quiet town in the territory. The place is away from the main lines of travel, and it is only reached by a small steamer, or by the tourist boats in the summer, which bring sightseers here on account of the beauty and historic interest. It is well worth a visit. It is one of the scenic spots of the world, and it will always be important in the history and traditions of the territory.

Discovered by Russians.

Alaska was discovered by the Russians during the eighteenth century, but very little was known about it until almost the beginning of the nineteenth. It was in 1711 that Peter Popoff sailed from Siberia around through Bering Strait and brought back rumors that a continent existed on the other side of Asia. Seventeen years later, Peter the Great of Russia, who had heard of these stories, sent Vitus Bering, a Danish navigator, who had become Russian, out from Kamchatka to find out if they were true. Bering went through Bering strait, but it must have been foggy, for he did not see the American shore or even the Diomede Islands, which lie half way in the strait. The strait is only sixty miles wide and on clear days it is possible to look from America to Asia. So he came back and reported that he had found nothing. He tried it again nine years later with a similar result, and it was not until 1741 that he saw the American continent and discovered the Shumagin Islands. At that time he anchored near the mouth of the Copper river and went on back through the Aleutians to the Island of Bering, belonging to Siberia. He was wrecked on that island and died there of scurvy. Some of his sailors made their way back to the mainland and they carried the story of the existence of Alaska and the wonderful furs of the Aleutians.

First Russian Colony.

It was Baranof who established the first Russian colony at Kodiak. That was eight years before our national capital was moved from Philadelphia to Washington. Among the settlers were a number of convicts, of whom he made fur-traders and farmers, controlling them with an iron hand. He was small in stature, but he had the qualities of a Napoleon, and it was due to his management and organization that Russia got a foothold on the continent.

It was in 1799 that he moved his headquarters to Sitka, and three years later, while he was absent, the Indians massacred the Russians, killing all of the officers and thirty men. Only five Russians escaped. The Indians then built a fort of logs here and defied the Russians, but Baranof came back with a gunboat and starved the Indians into submission. Before they left the fort they killed their children and dogs, and when Baranof landed he found the only live occupant was a single old woman.

Baranof then moved the site of Sitka eight miles, to where the town now is, and he erected the great log buildings, many of which were here when we took possession. It was about the time he came to Sitka that the Russians Fur Company was formed. This was a monopoly backed by the government, the czar and the empress and many of the nobility being among the stockholders. Baranoff continued to manage the territory until 1817, when, through misrepresentation and underhand political work, he was deposed. He left Sitka and died on his way home at Batavia, Java, in 1819.

Alaska continued to belong to Russia from the death of Baranof until 1867. During that time much of the coast was explored, the Yukon river was opened up as far as the mouth of the Tanana by Lieut. Zagoskin and Kotzebue went through Bering strait and discovered Kotzebue sound, on the Arctic ocean, north of the Seward peninsula. The delta of the Kuskokwim was pretty well known and the southern coast, including the Panhandle, the Gulf of Alaska, the Alaskan peninsula and the Aleutian islands were explored.

Complications, however, were arising as to the territory with the British who, under the Hudson's Bay Company, were pushing their trading stations from the Mackenzie river on to the Yukon, and Russia became anxious lest the territory should fall into the hands of Great Britain. At the time of the Crimean war it offered to sell us Alaska, but President Pierce refused to become a party to the transfer. The matter was again taken up when Buchanan came in, at which time an offer of $5,000,000 was made by us, but was declined by the Russians. The negotiations were continued, but we were then in the thick of the troubles between the North and the South which ended in the Civil War. The pro-slavery element would not agree to the purchase of any more territory that was likely to be non-slaveholding, and the subject was dropped until after the close of the war.

Resume Purchase Negotiations.

It was in 1863 that the Western Union Telegraph Company planned to build a land line across North America to Asia, and a little later they sent exploration parties down the Yukon and over the Seward peninsula to Bering strait and into Siberia. They explored the Yukon valley and brought forth new information regarding Alaska. They were about ready to push their line through when the Atlantic cable was found to be a success and the work dropped. In the meantime an increased interest had sprung up regarding Alaska. The negotiations for its purchase were resumed and, to cut short a most interesting story, Russia offered ao sell the territory to us for about two cents an acre. The actual figures were $7,000,000, with an extra $200,000, which was to go to settle the claims of the Russsans already residing there and pay the cost of the transfer.

This proposition was discussed by the two governments, and it was late one night that Baron Stoeckl, the Russian ambassador, came to the house of William H. Seward, our secretary of state, and told him that he had just received dispatches from the czar authorizing him to make treaties to that effect. Secretary Seward was playing whist at the time and the ambassador said that he would come to the state department on the morrow to make the treaty. Secretary Seward replied: "Why should we wait until tomorrow, Mr. Ambassador. Let us make the treaty tonight."

"But the department is closed," replied the Russian. "You have no clerks, and my secretaries are scattered about the town."

"Never mind that," said Secretary Seward. "I can easily get the necessary clerks, and if you can bring together your legation by midnight you will find us awaiting you at the department, and we will settle the business."

To this the ambasador consented. They met at 12 o'clock at the department of state and by 4 a. m. the treaty was engrossed, signed and sealed and ready for transmission to the senate. It was near the close of the session, but the friends of Alaska were brought to the front and within a month from that time the treaty had been approved and Alaska was ours.

Choosing a Name.

Up to that time the territory had been known as Russian America. It needed a new name and all kinds of ridiculous titles were suggested. One was "The Zero Islands," another "Andy Johnson's Polar Bear Garden," and a third "Walrus-sia." The treaty was called the polar bear treaty and the senators who favored it were dubbed the Eskimo senators. The name "Alaska" was finally chosen at the instance of Charles Sumner, who said that it was the title which the natives used, and which, translated, means "The Great Mainland."

The ceremony of taking possession of Alaska was performed here at Sitka on Friday, the 18th of October, 1867. Two hundred American soldiers, under Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, took their position on the east side of the flagstaff, which stood near the castle, and an equal number of Russian soldiers were lined up opposite them. It was 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon when the Russian captain ordered the Russian flag to be pulled down. The men had tried to do so, but the flag had caught in the ropes and would not move. A Russian soldier was ordered to climb the flagstaff and bring down the flag. He tried to do so and failed. Another man tried and did not succeed. A third attempt was made, and the man got the flag, but it slipped from his hands, was caught by the wind and carried out so that it fell on the bayonets of the Russian soldiers. The incident was so affecting that the Princess Maksutoffff, who was present with the Russians, wept, and the soldiers were visibly moved.

Following this, "Old Glory" was hoisted, and the American gunboats in the harbor, and the Russian battery on shore fired a salute. Prince Makustoff, the Russian commissioner, then stepped forth and said to Gen. Rousseau, who was the American commissioner: "By the authority of his imperial majesty, the Emperor of Russia, I transfer to the United States the territory of Alaska." Prince Maksutoff then handed over the insignia of his office as governor, and Gen. Rosseau made a speech, accepting the transfer. And that was all. With words that would hardly fill more than a paragraph of this letter, Alaska changed its allegiance, and Uncle Sam added to his possessions a country one-fifth as large as that of the United States proper and resources that have already brought in more than $600,000,000, and that will bring in billions more in years yet to come.

RUSSIANS TAKE CITY IN PERSIA AFTER BATTLE

Kermanshah Taken After Stormy Attack.

Petrograd, Feb. 26.—The Persian city of Kermanshah has been captured by the Russians, it was officially announced today by the Russian war office.

Kermanshah was taken in a storm attack and a large number of prisoners were made.

Kermanshah is only 200 miles from Kyt-el-Amara (Mesopotamia), where a British army under Gen. Townshend is beleaguered by the Turks. It is the farthest point yet penetrated by the Russian army of invasion in Persia. Many of the Turkish and Persian troops that fled from Hamadan when that city was taken by the Russians, took refuge in Kermanshah.

MILLIONS OF STARS ARE VISIBLE IN BIG TELESCOPES

The number of stars visible in the largest telescopes has been variously stated. A few years ago an estimate of 125,000,000 was current. According to a recent estimate by Chapman and Melotte, there are about 219,000,000 stars brighter than the twentieth magnitude. Professor Hale has recently stated that "there is reason to hope that a 100-inch telescope would add nearly 100,000,000 still fainter stars, many of them lying beyond the boundary of the universe as at present known," and within a year or so such a telescope (i. e., a reflector) will very probably be in use at Mt. Wilson observatory.

Want *Free* Offer REPEATED

R. SPROULE, Specialist in Ear Troubles.

Within the last few days, many Deaf people have asked me to repeat the free offer which I made in The Toledo Weekly Blade some time ago to all Deafness sufferers.

The letters have been filled with the most pitiful appeals for help. They have told me of the terrible loneliness, the cruel setting aside of the sufferer from the active pleasures and duties of life. "I would rather die, Doctor, than be Deaf, but I know I am doomed" is the burden of many a letter.

Were I to think of only this side of the picture I should be desperate. But almost every one of the letters contained also this. A friend of mine was cured of Deafness by your treatment. Please repeat again that offer of Deafness Treatment Free, that I, too, may see your method. Surely what you have done for others you can do for me."

I have sent the Free treatments. I know only too well with what heartburnings of discouragement the person with the at-first occasional noises in the ear—the occasional Deaf cold—the gradual loss of keen hearing—realizes that he or she is slowly, but surely, being imprisoned in a tomb of silence, none of the less horrible because of the forewarnings. And so, thankful as I am to help these friends of my cured patients, I cannot rest until I say again

TO ALL WHO ARE DEAF

I will give away Free treatment for Deafness to every Deaf person who asks for it.

You who are Deaf—don't hesitate—don't delay, but get pen and ink or a pencil—write on any sort of paper—a postcard is just the thing—

Please send me your Free treatment for Deafness—Sign your full name and address and send it to me.

When your letter reaches me, I will send you one of the treatments free. My treatment has restored good hearing to hundreds and hundreds. Why should it not do the same for you?

It doesn't matter how slight your Deafness is—how severe it is—how long you have had it—send for a treatment. Many have been cured who thought their cases hopeless. I won't tell you about the treatment, because I want you to see for yourself—note its results in your own case. If you had answered my previous offer, you might have now been in the blessed possession of good hearing. Don't miss this opportunity, but write right now for a Deafness Treatment. It is Free. Write

DEAFNESS SPECIALIST SPROULE
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

PEARLS

I would appreciate it if you would tell something about fresh water pearls and where they are found.—H. H., North Girard, Pa.

Fresh water pearls are found in many streams and lakes of Asia, Europe and America. The mollusks are very numerous in the Mississippi valley. Many pearls are found in the states of Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, but they have been found at periods in other states. An important fresh water pearl button industry has grown up in the last few years, but the gathering of pearls in fresh water has usually been carried on by farmers in their spare time.

The methods which they use have been very wasteful, the mussels being secured by rakes and other awkward implements. The mussels were killed and then examined for pearls, after which they were thrown away. This method is wasteful and is not practiced in Europe, where they have special tools by which the shells may be opened and examined for pearls without any danger to the mussels, which are thrown back into the water. Fresh water pearls are especially valued because of the great variety and beauty of their colors and are, like the marine pearls, most likely to be found in shells which are distorted or otherwise imperfect in form and growth. Pearls are formed by foreign bodies being enveloped by the secretion on the inside of the shell.

Pearls are white, light blue, purple, black or yellow in color. They are globular in shape and range from about five grains down in size.

SINGLE TAX

Please give an explanation of the single tax theory in this department.—J. A. H., Bath, Mich.

The fundamental ideas of the single tax system is that all taxes ought to be levied on land, considered apart from houses, buildings of other kinds, and even improvements like fences, orchards and vines, and that such taxation should be equal to the full rental value of the land.

This means that the state should deny the validity of private property in the soil, on the ground that man cannot make land, never did make it, and has no equitable title to any of it for private and exclusive ownership, though he may be permitted sole occupation and use as long as he pays to the public every year as much as anyone would give for the privileges which he enjoys.

The fundamental principle leads inevitably to many subordinate doctrines, such as the public ownership of mines, street and steam railways, telegraph lines, etc., and whatever property is in the nature of things either a natural monopoly or dependent upon the exercise of extraordinary rights in acquisition, as when a railway company condemns private lands, against the will of the owners, for right of way, or which demands exclusive control and occupancy on a great scale and for semi-public purposes, as in the case of common carriers.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Will you please give a biography of Theodore Roosevelt and tell to what church he belongs?—W. J. L., Scottsville, Ky.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York, October 3, 1858. After his graduation from Harvard in 1880, he traveled in Europe for a year. He was a member of the state assembly of New York from 1881 to 1884. In 1886 he was candidate for mayor of New York, but he was defeated. In 1889 he was appointed to the United States civil service commission by President Harrison. During his six years' incumbency he strictly endeavored to apply the test of merit to all executive positions, with the result that the commission assumed a position of importance it has never since lost, and the civil service law gained a new vitality. He resigned from the civil service commission to accept a position as president of the board of New York police commissioners. He entirely reorganized it. The members of the police force were appointed and promoted impartially. By his rigorous enforcement of the laws and ordinances, he gave unwonted effectiveness to the office. In 1897 he resigned to become assisstant secretary of the navy. Again he accomplished his work well. By his efforts, appropriations of money were made for target practice. The markmanship of the gunners was thus improved. In 1898 he resigned his office to enter the army. He assisted Leonard Wood in recruiting a regiment of cowboys. Roosevelt was second in command, but the regiment was known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." After leaving the army with the rank of colonel, he was elected governor of New York. In 1900, he was elected vice president. When McKinley was shot and when he died later, Roosevelt succeeded to the presidency. He continued the policy of President McKinley, and in 1904 he was elected president by a larger plurality than was ever received by any other high candidate for that office.

After his presidential term had ended, Roosevelt went to Africa on a hunting trip. He then returned to this country after visiting various foreign nations, where he was royally received by the people and the rulers.

He ran for president in 1912, but was defeated by Woodrow Wilson. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church.

SPIRITUALISM

Please tell in these columns what is meant by Spiritualism.—J. L. A., Birdseye, Ind.

Spiritualism is the belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium. The various doctrines and theories founded upon this belief are collectively known as spiritualism.

Spiritualism originated in its present form in New York in 1848, and since that time has extended over all the United States and Europe. In books which explain spiritualism there are 24 different classes of mediums mentioned. Among the chief methods of communications are rappings, table-tippings, writing and speaking; in the latter form of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed of the spirit for the time being. There is no formal system of theology for this belief. Many of the advocates claim that spirit communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings, where these communications are made, are called seances.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD

Please name the largest navies of the world, give their rank and the number of ships each possesses in the various classes.—R. H. A., Wolverine, Mich.

Great Britain has 36 modern battleships, 10 cruiser battleships, 40 older battleships, 34 armored cruisers, 31 first-class cruisers, 32 second-class cruisers, 33 third-class cruisers, 10 gunboats, 238 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats, 97 submarines.

Germany has 20 modern battleships, 8 cruiser battleships, 20 older battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 9 first-class cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, 31 third-class cruisers, 6 gunboats, 154 destroyers, 47 torpedo boats, 45 submarines.

The United States has 12 modern batleships, 30 older battleships, 10 armored cruisers, 5 first-class cruisers, 4 second-class cruisers, 16 third-class cruisers, 30 gunboats, 9 monitors, 74 destroyers, 19 torpedo boats, 73 submarines.

France has 17 modern battleships, 18 older battleships, 20 armored cruisers, 18 first-class cruisers, 4 second-class cruisers, 6 third-class cruisers, 6 gunboats, 87 destroyers, 187 torpedo boats, 86 submarines.

Japan has 6 modern battleships, 4 cruiser battleships, 14 older battleships, 13 armored cruisers, 9 first-class cruisers, 13 second-class cruisers, 4 third-class cruisers, 8 gunboats, 52 destroyers, 55 torpedo boats, 17 submarines.

Russia has 7 modern battleships, 4 cruiser battleships, 10 older battleships, 6 armored cruisers, 5 first-class cruisers, 10 second-class cruisers, 1 third-class cruiser, 8 gunboats, 156 destroyers, 28 torpedo boats, 55 submarines.

Italy has 10 modern battleships, 17 older battleships, 9 armored cruisers, 5 first-class cruisers, 1 second-class cruiser, 13 third-class cruisers, 9 gunboats, 49 destroyers, 85 torpedo boats, 28 submarines.

Owing to the present war and the constant construction of new warships and submarines these figures are subject to change, but are the best that can be secured from the statistics furnished.

BLACK CATS ABOUND THERE

"The Island of Black Cats" is a name applied to Chatham island in the Pacific ocean, about 730 miles west of the coast of Ecuador. It is overrun with black cats; indeed cats of no other color are seen there. These animals live in the crevices of the lava foundation near the coast, and subsists by catching fish and rats.

THE BEST LINIMENT
OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
Gombault's Caustic Balsam
IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions, GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.

Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

GOITRE
$2.50 TEST TREATMENT FREE

This coupon and 10c to stamps or silver to help pay packing and mailing charges, is good for one $2.50 Test Treatment FREE by mail in plain package.

Age?..... How old is Goitre?..... yrs.
Nervous?..... Hands tremble?.....
Do eyes bulge?..... Does heart beat too rapidly?.....
Name..... Health?.....
Address..... 858

Removed at Home without Trouble or Danger

The suffering and disfigurements of Goitre are no longer necessary. My simple Home Treatment is relieving hundreds of old chronic cases that had resisted all other remedies. Grateful patients are constantly writing letters like this from Mrs. C. W. Hahn, of North Jackson, O.: "My Goitre is cured—neck normal, and am feeling fine. I improved before I had taken the medicine a week. You have a wonderful remedy." My treatment quickly stops choking, shortness of breath, and other trying symptoms. Does not interfere with regular duties. No danger. Complete $2.50 Test Treatment mailed in plain package to anyone afflicted with Goitre. Send coupon TODAY, and test Treatment AT MY EXPENSE. No obligation.

Dr. W. T. Bobo 855 Misty Bld. Battle Creek, Mich.

SUDDEN DEATH
Caused by Disease of the Kidneys.

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uremic poisoning occurs, and the person dies and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a large trial package of "Anuric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his medical opinion—without charge and absolutely free.

This "Anuric" of Dr. Pierce's is 37 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system, as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women.

WORRY, DESPONDENCY.

Kidney Disease is suspected by medical men when patients complain of backache or suffer with irregular urination, disturbed, too frequent, scanty or painful passage. The general symptoms are rheumatic pains or neuralgia, headaches, dizzy spells, irritability, despondency, weakness and general misery. Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's Anuric Kidney Tablets.

—Advertisement.

Stop Using a Truss

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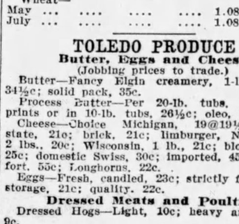

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THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 28.—Weakness in the wheat market was carried over into the opening again today. Outside markets reported opening prices much weaker. Initial prices here were 1 1-4c lower for cash, 1c down for May and 3-4c for July. Liverpool spot market was down 2 1-2d. The cargo market was weaker. World shipments for the week show an excess of 3,000,000 bushels. The market was under severe pressure and July sold down as low as $1.12 1-2 in the first 20 minutes.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 26.	
Cash	1.15	1.15	1.11	1.11	1.16¼
May.....	1.17	1.17	1.12⅝	1.12¾	1.18
July.....	1.14¼	1.14¼	1.10¼	1.10¾	1.15
Corn—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	73	76
May.....	78	78	75½	75½	78¼
July.....	77¾	77¾	75¼	75¼	78¼
Oats—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	45½	47½
May.....	46⅜	46⅜	45¼	45¼	47
July.....	44¼	44¼	43	43	44⅜
Clover Seed—					
Prime ..13.45	13.65	13.45	13.65	13.45	
Feb. ...13.45	13.65	13.45	13.65	13.45	
Mar. ...12.30	12.40	12.30	12.40	12.25	
April ..10.90	10.97½	10.85	10.97½	10.90	
Oct. ...8.75	....	....	8.75	8.75	
Rye—					
No. 2...	....	....	93	95	
Alsike—					
Prime .. 9.75	....	....	9.75	9.75	
Feb. ... 9.75	....	....	9.75	9.75	
Mar. ... 9.75	....	....	9.75	9.75	
Timothy—					
Prime .. 3.65	....	....	3.65	3.65	
Feb. ... 3.65	....	....	3.65	3.65	
Mar. ... 3.65	....	....	3.65	3.65	

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May....	1.13½	1.13¾	1.08½	1.09	1.13½
July....	1.10⅝	1.10¾	1.06	1.06¼	1.10¾
Corn—					
May.....	76¼	76½	73¼	73⅝	76½
July.....	76	76	72½	72⅝	76⅜
Oats—					
May....	43⅞	44	42¼	42½	44¼
July.....	40⅞	42	40	40¼	41⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May ...20.70	20.75	20.30	20.40	20.75	
July ...20.70	20.70	20.35	20.45	20.75	
Lard—					
May ...10.40	10.40	10.32	10.35	10.35	
July ...10.55	10.57	10.50	10.55	10.52	
Ribs—					
May ...11.45	11.45	11.37	11.37	11.45	
July ...11.57	11.60	11.50	11.50	11.55	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.07⅝	1.10¾
July ...	....	....	....	1.07⅜	1.10

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.08¼	1.12
July ...	....	....	....	1.08½	1.12

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy dairy, creamery, 1-lb. prints, 34½c; solid pack, 35c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26½c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 19@19½c; York state, 21c; brick, 21c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 30c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 22c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 23c; strictly fresh, 25c; storage, 21c; quality, 22c.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 9c.

Calves—14@15c.

Fowls—Alive, 14@15c.

Turkeys—Alive, 22c.

Geese—Alive, 15@16c.

Ducks—Alive, 16c.

Yearling lambs, 15c; spring lambs, 17c; sheep, 11@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@12½c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 6@8c.

Heifers—10@12c.

Bulls—8@8½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—19½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 16½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 11½c; luncheon sausage, 14½c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurters, 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 11½c; inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 11½c; green calf, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 16½c; kip, 17c; No. 2 kip, 16c; cured hides, No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; fairly active; prime steers, $8.50@8.75; shipping, $6.75@8.40; butchers, $6.50@8.25; heifers, $6.00@7.75; cows, $3.75@7.00; bulls, $4.75@7.25; fresh cows and springers active and steady; $50@95. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; active and steady; $4.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; active; heavy and mixed, $8.25; Yorkers, $9.00@9.25; pigs, $8.50@8.75; roughs, $8.00@8.25; stags, $5.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,400; active; lambs, $8.00@12.00; a few at $12.10; yearlings, $6.50@10.50; wethers, $8.76@9.25; ewes, $4.00@8.50; sheep, mixed, $8.50@8.75.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 60 cars; market 10@15c higher; choice fat steers, $8.00@8.35; good to

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Concerning "Preparedness"

By HENRY FORD

THE United States, I believe, is confronted by the greatest danger in its history. It is not an external danger. As the President said in New York on January 27: "Nobody seriously supposes that the United States needs fear an invasion of its own territory."

Our danger is internal. We are confronted by the danger of militarism.

The very burden that caused thousands of men of all races to come to the United States in search of a haven of peace, to escape the toils of militaristic government, now is being preached through out the land by men, by newspapers, by magazines, moving pictures and in fact every medium of intelligence.

Conscription, the base of militarism, is advocated openly.

And it is all done under the guise of patriotism. The flag is flaunted before the eyes of the people and we are told that our "national honor" is at stake.

The flaunting was started by an organization of men known as the Navy League. It has been taken up by really patriotic men, fearful of the danger which this league first discovered. Other of these organizations started up and made their cry the danger of invasion and the need of preparing for it. The Secretary of the Navy and other officials were made the objects of attack because they, knowing the true conditions, refused to become hysterical.

Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner delivered in the House two remarkable speeches—"The World Wide War Trust," and "The Navy League Unmasked"—giving startling revelations of an organized body of war traffickers who promote war and peparation for war—"preparedness."

He charged that the Navy League, which inspired and financed largely the present agitation for "preparation," was founded by a group made up largely of war traffickers. He also charged that among the most active members and officers of the League today are men who not only will profit from "preparedness," but who actually hold a monopoly on the materials for war which the government must purchase—that these war-trafficking men are in agreement with war munitioners of Europe, barring the possibility of the United States government purchasing supplies of war at any price but that fixed by the war-traffickers of the United States. Mr. Tavenner's charges never have been refuted.

The very men who pile up the armament of all nations,—and it is true that the same firm will often arm both sides in a conflict —will find an enemy for any country they arm. And they will arm that enemy, too, for the profits on arms are great, and the industry is a monopoly.

This state of affairs has been brought right home to Americans in the past few years in Mexico, where we have seen the same arms manufacturers arming every side. And the President, by raising the embargo on arms certainly did nothing for the peace of the world.

We ought to realize that it is the people who not only pay the bills of these munitions makers, but pay the penalty also in the death and misery the use of these arms must bring.

Do we need preparedness?

The President himself, in his speeches made recently in the middle west, could find no fear of invasion, and his inconsistencies were pointed out even by the most ardent editorial advocates of the "preparedness" plan. In December, 1914, the President, in his message to Congress, said: "Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense."

Since that time the President said he had changed his mind. No personal vacillation, however, can change the facts, and in spite of rumors and suggestions of fear there have been no material facts placed before the people of the country to show that the President had any military reason for his change of mind.

The people should think for themselves and demand to know the facts.

Whatever the standing of the country's safety, this much is due the people; they should be allowed to share the secret terrorizing dispatches the President declared in his recent tour he received almost hourly. The nation is great enough and the people strong enough to bear the worst, to know what threatens them.

Not only that, but it is the right of the people to demand of their President the causes for his alarm. And if that alarm is not genuine, they have a right to know why it was uttered by the head of the nation.

The people of the United States are patriotic. But it is time for all to realize that patriotism does not consist merely of dying for one's country. I believe that patriotism consists more in living for the benefit of the whole world, of giving others a chance to live for themselves, their country and the world. A man is naturally patriotic, and to cry patriotism at him as is now being done throughout the country is more of an insult than a compliment.

I believe, too, that many more men have died because of ambition, avarice and insincerity than ever died in a just cause. I have dedicated my life's work to the education of men on this subject with the hope that if war comes again men will know before they march against the machine guns whether they are marching for a just cause or for ambition, avarice and insincerity.

It is a regretable fact that many of the mediums of education in the United States have been swayed to the cry for big armament. Not only is this true, but it is equally true that these same organs have bred racial hatred by the printing of incendiary news stories and articles, preaching fear of one of the European belligerents, giving prominence to rumors of unneutral acts of violence, and paying slight regard to official denials of the same.

These organs tell us that one of the warring factions in Europe is bleeding to crush militarism, yet in the same pages the assumption of this beginning of militarism is declared to be the solemn duty of the United States.

For a hundred years, with Europe fully armed and strong, we have been safe. Now, with Europe locked in a deadly embrace and bleeding to death, we are called upon to fear its invasion of our shores.

The following from the New York Times of February 9, printed prominently by the Times, but not conspicuously treated by the great majority of city newspapers, gives some idea of the facts:

"Washington, February 8—Testimony that pleased the pacifist element in the House was furnished to the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs today by General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, and Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. General Miles said he did not fear an invasion of the United States and that an invading enemy could quickly be driven from the country. Admiral Blue declared the navy now was ready to meet any enemy it might be called upon to encounter in the Pacific."

And, remember, aside from the fact that we are able to do this, there remains still the greater fact that nothing more than generalties regarding the possibility of any attack have been advanced in justification of the attempt to work up an artificial hysteria as a preliminary to inoculation with the rabies of war.

Those who have opposed this militaristic scheme have been characterized as cowards, poltroons and unpatriotic. They are less cowardly than the most ardent militarists, because it is fear that is inspiring those who are not looking for the profits. And this fear is a fear without foundation in reason. Is it unpatriotic to wish for world peace instead of a universal war over commercial rights of a few men or to uphold an unpopular government?

The sooner the government of the world gets down to a business basis the better off the world will be. I cannot concieve how any business man in the United States, after viewing the result of military preparation in Europe, realizing the geographical situation of the United States, and considering the result of the Dardanelles operations, could so allow his fears to be played upon by military bargainers as to approve the plan to make this nation an armed camp. There have been fine words about "preparedness" and "militarism" being totally different, but Europe knows today that the only difference is in the spelling.

Congressman Kitchin, who has risked his leadership of the Democrats in the House to oppose the "preparedness" measure calls attention to the fact that the United States has been spending of late years a greater part of its revenue for military equipment than has any other nation in the world. With the billions that would be spent under the proposed extravagant program, the taxpayers would be giving nearly 70 per cent of what they contribute to government revenue, for the support of an army and navy.

Would any man, preparing to fight a fire in his shops, store those same shops with tons of inflammables? Yet that is what "preparedness" does. And then, of course, must come the inevitable.

What is the share of the man who pays for all this?

It is the burden of supporting the vast machine until some few men lose their heads and touch the spark to the ready-built kindling-pile. Then he must give his life, or come home a cripple. For those who remain at the end of the sad folly there is high taxes and crepe on the door.

Men sitting around a table, not men dying in a trench, finally settle the differences, anyhow.

If one hundredth of one per cent of all that has been spent on this kind of "preparedness" had been used to do away with national and international differences built up b ya diplomacy originating in the Dark Ages, war would have ceased long ago.

Every man must admit that the method is foolish. And even the old time "glory" of war is dead, the victim of science. Then why continue?

Why not begin now to build a machinery of reason to do the work that the machinery of force has not accomplished? That is the great duty facing those who govern.

In all the maze of argument for "preparedness" the facts are few. But even its most ardent advocates call attention to the coincidence that this is a presidential election year.

If the cause lies in this fact, and I can hardly believe it, because I am not very well versed in political tricks, it is time for the voters to remind their congressmen and any other candidates who may seek their favor that the people will not spend their money to arm for invading ghosts conjured up by the President or any other man, be he a real patriot or a munitions-patriot.

Let the President and others who are preaching this doctrine of fear point out the enemy, let them prove the enemy comes upon us, and every American is willing to lay down his fortune and his life at the feet of the President, as Americans have done before.

But the same Americans, a hard-headed business people, will not lay down a nickel if they become convinced that they are paying merely for an election or a re-election to the White House under the guise of defense of home and fireside. And these Americans have a very disconcerting way of showing their practical impatience with fairy tales.

I strongly urge every American who is interested in this subject that should interest all, to write to Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner, House of Representatives office Building, Washington, D. C., for the speeches revealing the motives at the bottom of the "preparedness" agitation.

I strongly urge every man and woman who desires that this country shall remain at peace to write a protest against the extravagant program now in Congress, to write to his Congressman, to the two United States Senators from his state, and to the President of the United States. A sentence or two will do. But make your meaning plain.

Remember, too, that the men now in Congress who have come out strongly against the project need encouragement from home. They face generally a solid wall of ridicule or silence in the press of the cities, and human nature finds it hard to bear up before such a constant hammering even though the object of the attacks feels that the pressure rings not of sincerity. If you feel that the country's safety is being jeopardized by political manipulation, then make your protest a political one so that it will strike the deeper.

I am having this statement printed in the advertising columns of newspapers and magazines throughout the United States. Others will follow. I have no other purpose than to save America from bloodshed and its young men from conscription. I feel that if this militaristic burden is assumed by the country, the United States within 10 years will be in turmoil, its industries paralyzed, and its men, instead of being at work in peaceful industry, will be dying in trenches. And I feel, too, that these men will not be dying to defend their country, as we are now being told, but will perish in the conquest of other men who have a right to live in happiness and peace.

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Archbishop Official "Taster" at Banquet

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Archbishop Mundelein tasted the first spoonful of soup served at a banquet of the Knights of Columbus last night.

It was the first banquet the archbishop had attended since the recent attempt was made to poison guests at a banquet given in his honor and at which more than 100 persons were made ill.

The archbishop dipped his spoon into the soup and tasted it.

"It's all right," he said. A rousing cheer followed and the banqueters took the soup without hesitation.

PROTESTS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE APPAM

German Embassy Rests Issue on the Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Formal representations were made to the state department today by the German embassy against the proceedings brought in the federal courts at Norfolk to return the captured British liner Appam to her owners.

In a note presented by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, it is contended that many precedents, as well as the terms of the Prussian-American treaty, provide that no legal action can lie against the Appam, held by a German crew as a prize of war, nor against Lieut. Berg, her commander. It also is contended that, inasmuch as Lieut. Berg has extra territorial rights, no legal action can lie against him.

The note suggests that when the case comes up in court, March 2, the state department inform the court of the terms of the treaty.

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If all the stomach sufferers who have been relieved of their misery by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets could be gathered together into one column, they would make a tremendous and happy army. Join this army **now** by getting a 50c box from any druggist or by sending below coupon.

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WATCH GERMAN FLEET FOR DASH

British Navy Officials Think Kaiser's Visit to Wilhelmshaven Means Action.

London, Feb. 26. — Extraordinary sharp lookout is being maintained by Great Britain's naval forces in anticipation of a dash to sea of the German fleet. A dispatch from Berlin states that the Kaiser was at Wilhelmshaven on Wednesday and supplementary advices from Amsterdam state that he went from Wilhelmshaven to Keil.

Following receipt of these advices it was recalled that the German fleet has always shown considerable activity after previous visits from the Kaiser, and it was thought that while the Crown Prince's army was assailing Verdun, the grand fleet of Germany might attempt to gain a victory in the North sea.

It was reported unofficially early this week that Emperor William had arrived at the German front north of Verdun and was supervising the attack on the fortress. It was said that the emperor reviewed a rehearsal of the coming attack and then gave the order to begin the offensive on Sunday night. There has been no previous intimation that he had departed from the Verdun sector to Wilhelmshaven, which is more than 200 miles distant.

There have been reports recently of unusual activity on the part of the German fleet, which has given rise to speculation whether a dash into the North sea was contemplated.

IS HE CRAZY?

The owner of a large plantation in Mississippi, where the fine figs grow, is giving away a few five-acre fruit tracts. The only condition is that figs be planted. The owner wants enough figs raised to supply a co-operative canning factory. You can secure five acres and an interest in the canning factory by writing the Eubank Farms Company, 1130 Keystone, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees for $6 per month. Your profit should be $1,000 per year. Some think this man is crazy for giving away such valuable land, but there may be method in his madness. —Adv.

PAPER ALLEGES GERMAN PLOT TO SINK ALL SHIPS

Providence Journal Claims to Have Information Direct From German Embassy Sources.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 25.—The Providence Journal says this morning:

"The Providence Journal is in receipt of information direct from German embassy sources which proves the existence of a plot to drag the United States into humiliation and disrepute from which there can be no escape, in connection with the attempt that is now being made to force the demand that Americans refrain from crossing the ocean on passenger steamers carrying armament.

"The plot, furthermore, if carried to a successful conclusion, would enable the German admiralty to sink any unarmed merchant ship leaving an American port and to destroy its entire crew and passengers without any possibility of the United States government making a protest.

Von Bernstorff Named.

"The statement made voluntarily to the Associated Press by Herr von Jagow in Berlin two weeks ago that the United States government had made new and additional demands on Germany in connection with the Lusitania matter was in the hands of Count von Bernstorff before it was given out in Berlin. This Von Jagow statement was part of the plot to embarrass the administration and discredit it.

"The new demand made through certain members of congress whose fidelity to German wishes has become a matter of daily comment in Washington was originated in the German embassy and sprang from the fertile brain of Dr. Heinrich Albert two weeks ago.

German Envoy Accused.

"Dr. Albert, with Count von Bernstorff, sent word to every propagandist sheet in the country to begin the publication of statements practically threatening a condition of war with Germany unless the United States government agreed to the latest Lusitania offer and warned American citizens from traveling on armed passenger ships in the Atlantic.

"Within the next few days a number of the largest shipments of ammunition that have yet been made are scheduled to leave this country for Great Britain and France. Every effort is to be made by Germany to sink these ships, utterly regardless of whether they carry American or other passengers or whether they are armed or not.

Envoy Branded a Plotter.

"If the United States should agree to issue a warning to its citizens to keep off of vessels that carry arms for defense (such awarning, carrying with it the presumption that the United States favors Germany's view that such vessels are warships), Count von Bernstorff has arranged in advance a scheme which will put every allied merchantman at the mercy of German submarines, whether armed or not.

"This is to be accomplished by the simple method of declaring after such wholesale murder takes place that while the particular vessel was not armed when she left an American port, armament had been placed aboard her on the high seas after her departure."

VERDUN BEING BATTERED BY GERMAN SHELLS

Germans Find Mark in Twelfth Century Landmarks While Battle Rages Fiercely.

Paris, Feb. 29.—The city of Verdun is being shattered to pieces by heavy German guns.

Projectiles from the big siege guns are smashing the historic twelfth century cathedral of Notre Dame and the other historic buildings.

Details received here today from the French front show that the Germans have been shelling the city since last Thursday and that many civilians have been killed.

The remaining civilians have been ordered to leave by the French commander.

The bombardment, which began at dawn Thursday, lasted until dawn on Friday without intermission. At least eight 12 and 15-inch shells fell in the city or suburbs every hour. Eighty-seven exploded in the streets during the cannonade, tearing mighty excavations in the ground and shattering buildings into piles of wreckage.

Up to Friday only 21 noncombatants were known to have been killed.

From Thursday on, the bombardment has been intermittent, sometimes dying down to an occasional shell and again rising to a perfect tornado of steel.

Bombardment Increases Some.

What may mean a renewal of the German drive on Verdun in the terrific force which marked the initial attack, is contained in the announcement today that the bombardment to the north of the fortress is assuming greater intensity.

The heaviest infantry fighting of last night seems to have been in the Woevre district, to the south of the fortress, where the Germans attacked and captured the village of Manheulles. The French declare that in a counter attack they attained the western boundary of the village, which they now hold under their fire.

The comparative lull that prevailed for some hours before the renewal of the intense artillery fire reported today, indicated that a new phase of the battle might develop. As a whole, the German attack, while still continuing, has apparently less driving power, while the pressure is being shifted from point to point.

Expect New Concentrated Attack.

The possibility is indicated by military observers that the crown prince's armies are gathering their forces for a new and concentrated attack at some selected point, and that the thrusts now being made here and there are for the purpose of picking out the weakest spot in the extended line. The Germans it is noted, need time to emplace their heavy guns and possibly even now may have brought them up behind their advanced infantry lines, closer to the fortress for concentration on its permanent defense works.

Estimates of the number of Germans engaged in the great battle are considerably larger than the 300,000 men believed to have been engaged in the initial operations. Some authorities now declare that there are as many as 750,000 troops engaged in the fighting on the German side, strong reinforcements having been sent to the scene.

While violent fighting rages around the heights of Douaumont, the Germans are trying to drive home fresh attacks at two widely separated points in order to encircle Verdun and cut the lines of communication of the French. The German attack in Champagne, in the sector of Navarin Farm, was evidently an attempt to gain control of the Rheims-Verdun railway, one of the chief supply lines feeding and arming the French forces in the garrison. The assault was made at a point where the German lines are nearest the railway and by the capture of the Navarin farm the Teutons are now only six miles from the railway line.

Even if Verdun is saved from capture, the German lines have been considerably advanced in that region, but at such a cost of life as to make the victory one of the most costly in the war. The snow covered slopes of the hills north and east of Verdun are still littered with German dead.

Highest tribute is paid to the bravery of the Germans, especially to the Brandenburgers, who stormed the heights at Douaumont in the face of fire. The charge of the Brandenburgers was one of the most brilliant exploits of the war.

Since last Saturday, when the French threw the Germans out of the positions they had succeeded in occupying south of Douaumont, they have been busily engaged in consolidating them, while the French guns have been playing continuously with drum fire on the handful of Brandenburgers who remained amidst the blasted works of what was once Fort Douaumont.

HOW TO DECORATE YOUR HOME FOR LITTLE MONEY

One of the largest wall paper mills in the country has a system for hanging wall paper that enables one who has had no experience in that line to do his own paper hanging easily and well. This method is described in a book of wall paper samples, which has been gotten out for the convenience of out-of-town customers.

Besides this saving, it is said that wall paper is sold by this company at about half the regular retail prices and a saving in transportation is also made, as the paper is shipped from Toledo. Thus their plan offers a splendid opportunity to decorate homes at the smallest possible expense.

Anyone contemplating papering this spring should by no means fail to write to the International Supply Co., Toledo, for their free book of samples. The Toledo branch has been established so that customers in that vicinity can have the advantage of the lowest possible **"Factory Straight Line to You"** prices and thereby saving to the customers the middle men's profit.

A factory representative states: "Although paper prices have advanced considerably during the European war, we have been able to maintain low production cost owing to our immense factory output in supplying branches all over the country, thereby enabling our customers to make unusual savings."

Free sample book of wall papers and full particulars of the International Supply Co.'s plan can be obtained by simply sending a post card with name and address, addressing the **Toledo warehouse branch of the** International Supply Co., Branch 55, Toledo, O.—Advertisement.

THEY DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY'RE GOING, BUT THEY'RE ON THEIR WAY

—From the Des. Moines Register and Leader.

VERDUN: THE CITY AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN WAR TIME

Paris, Feb. 26.—Verdun, the great fortress on the Meuse river, about which one of the greatest battles of the war is now raging, is known as the "gateway to Paris." It is one of a chain of fortresses lying across eastern France. The fort at Maubeuge, which was the northernmost link, was captured by the Germans early in the war.

Before the war Verdun had a population of 22,000. It is split by the Meuse river and also by a canal which flows into the Meuse from the west.

Has Twenty-one Forts.

The city is girdled by 21 forts, all of modern construction and protected with the heaviest ordnance in the French army.

Two railway lines pass through Verdun, one from the east and west, the other from the north and south. In addition, eight important highways center there. One of these runs south along the Meuse to St. Mihiel, where the Germans hold a salient on the west bank of the river; another leads eastward to St. Menehould and connects with the famous old Roman road; another leads through Argonne to the northwest, while others pass into a network of highways which lie in the Woevre district.

Verdun has been within cannon shot of the battle lines since the German drive on Paris was halted and the crown prince's army entrenched itself north of the city. It has been shelled by long-range mortars and also by German aircraft, but has suffered but little from this fire.

In order to advance through such country as that surrounding Verdun, highways are absolutely essential, and if Verdun could be taken the Germans would acquire the roads.

History of Verdun.

The city is a picturesque old place with crooked, narrow streets and historic buildings. Verdun holds an important place in early European history, for in the treaty of Verdun in 843, the possesions of Charlemagne were divided among the three grandsons, Lothaire, Louis the German and Charles the Bald. The French and German members of the empires were never again united. The city was the seat of a bishop and remained free and imperial until 1552, when it was taken by the French, although it was not formally united to France until the peace of Westphalia, 1648, by which Austria gave up the three famous bishoprics of Toul, Verdun and Metz.

Verdun was bombarded by the Prussians in 1792, and, having surrendered after a few hours, the inhabitants accorded an amicable reception to the conquerors, to whom a party of young girls made an offering of bonbons, for which Verdun is noted. The revolutionists recaptured the city after the batle of Valmye and sent three of those innocent maidens to the scaffold. The city was again bombarded by the Germans in 1870, and, after a gallant resistance of three weeks, was captured.

In the court of the Hotel de Ville, on the east side of the Meuse, are four cannon presented to the city by the French government in recognition of its brave resistance to the Germans in the Franco-Prussian war. The cathedral of Notre Dame, on the west side of the Meuse, dates back to the eleventh century.

Saved by Strategy.

During the siege of Fort Troyon, near Verdun, in September, 1914, the commander of the fort ceased to reply to the bombardment. The Germans, it was said, believing that the fort had been evacuated, approached in order to destroy a redoubt. The commander of the fort then set fire to two carloads of straw inside the structure, and the Germans, convinced that their shells had started the fire and that they could easily take the place, advanced in close formation. The French suddenly brought their machine guns to bear with a deadly fire and the bodies of 7,000 Germans were said to have been abandoned on the slopes below Fort Troyon.

SINK PRIZE TO ESCAPE BRITISH

Germans Scuttle English Ship Captured by the Raider Moewe.

London, Feb. 24.—The British steamer Westburn, which was taken into Santa Cruz, Tenerffe, by a prize crew from the German commerce raider that captured the liner Appam and sank many other British ships, has been scuttled outside that port by her Teuton captives, according to a dispatch received by Lloyds today.

The German officer in command of the Westburn was informed by the Spanish authorities in the Canary Islands that the ship would have to leave or be interned. He immediately ordered steam up, took the vessel outside of the Spanish waters and had his prize sunk. The German crew were returned to port in small boats and will be interned until the end of the war.

The dramatic destruction of the Westburn is another thrilling chapter in the story of the mysterious commerce raider practically identified as the German ship Moewe, and the end is not yet. Despite the fact that British warships have been seeking the Moewe since the Appam was taken into an American port, the German raider is still afloat and actively pursuing its career of capture and destruction. Thus far, it has been definitely established the raider has captured 13 ships having a total tonnage of 50,847. Twelve of these were sunk, only the Appam now being afloat.

HERE ARE GERMS THAT CAUSED WAVE OF GRIP

Woman Scientist Captures and Exhibits Them.

New York, Feb. 23.—Now that you are really over the grip, if you really care to know what caused it, here is what Dr. Anna W. Williams, assistant director of the research laboratory of the department of health, says after making a bacteriological study of 50 cases.

In 26 of the cases she found streptococcus, which is the germ causing true grip. In 19 cases she found diplococcus lanceolatus, which is the germ causing pneumonia, otherwise known as pneumococcus; 18 cases showed micrococcus catarrhalis, causing catarrh; in nine cases there were straphylococcus pyogenes, causing boils, abscesses and tonsilitis.

PORTUGAL SEIZES 36 SHIPS OF TEUTONS

Lisbon, Feb. 24.—An unexpected war development occurred here when 36 German and Austrian vessels in the Tagus river were seized yesterday by the commander of the Portuguese naval division. The commander, who apparently acted on his own initiative, hoisted the Portuguese colors on the vessels and saluted them with a salvo from the Portuguese fleet.

Portugal, although not in a state of war with the central powers, is in close treaty relations with Great Britain and the Portuguese congress long ago voted to co-operate with the allies whenever that step seemed necessary.

BERLIN RESENTS SEIZURE OF SHIPS BY PORTUGAL

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.—Germany will demand the prompt release of German merchant vessels seized by the Portuguese authorities at Lisbon, according to advices received here.

Action is being delayed pending confirmation of press reports, but it was stated that Portugal's explanation of the reasons for the seizure was most unsatisfactory. The seizure has caused great indignation in Berlin.

FRENCH VESSEL PROVENCE IS SUNK BY SUBS

Auxiliary Sent to Bottom of Mediterranean Sea With a Loss of Life Rumored at 1,000.

Paris, Feb. 29.—The auxiliary French cruiser La Provence was sunk in the Mediterranean last Saturday, it was announced officially today.

It was reported this afternoon that in the neighborhood of 1,000 lives were lost when La Provence was sunk, though the official announcement of the vessel's destruction makes no statement as to the casualties. It is also rumored that the liner was attacked by two submarines.

French patrol boats were sent to the scene, together with a number of destroyers, when La Provence flashed word that it was sinking. As fast as the rescue boats were filled with survivors, they hurried away to Milo or Malta.

Of those on board the La Provence, 870 were rescued. No details as to any loss of life have been received.

La Provence was built for speed and before the war was one of the vessels best liked by Americans travelling to or from Europe. It had a length of 627 feet, a beam of 65 feet and a depth amidships of 45 feet. It had a capacity for 1,604 passengers, and when in plying the Atlantic, carried a crew of 435 men.

More than 8,000 tons of steel was used in constructing La Provence, which had a double bottom, divided into 20 airtight compartments, that could be closed separately or all at once in about 20 seconds by means of hydraulic machinery operated from the bridge.

The ship had six steel decks and also an elevator.

La Provence has been famous for 10 years as the fastest French ship afloat. It was built in 1905 at St. Nazaire, France, with a tonnage of 13,753.

It was capable of making 22½ knots an hour.

PACIFIC FLEET IN BAD CONDITION

Rear Admiral Winslow Says One Lone Ship Would Settle It.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, resumed today his testimony before the house naval committee.

When he left the witness stand yesterday Admiral Winslow had smilingly admitted that the entire fleet might be an easy victim for a single good enemy battleship. He declined to reveal, except in executive sessions, what plans the navy department has for meeting an emergency in the Pacific or Atlantic because, he said, they were matters of strategy.

Admiral Winslow said the navy was short 5,000 men of the number necessary on the Pacific coast alone to man all reserve ships. He thought all ships should be in full commission at all times in order to train crews.

Representative Stephens drew out the statement that with one armored cruiser, half a dozen small cruisers, five destroyers and three submarines, the Pacific fleet covered as much of the earth's surface as the entire Atlantic fleet, reaching from Alaska along the coast of South America and beyond the Hawaiian islands.

Under further questioning he said ships held in reserve for five years, as was the case with some of the armored cruisers of the Pacific fleet, deteriorated rapidly and needed careful overhauling before they could operate at maximum speed. The guns of the cruisers, the admiral said, probably had not been fired for a number of years, and largest weapons of the fleet were low power eight-inch guns.

"One good battleship under certain conditions ought to overcome all we've got," he added.

32 ZEPPELINS LOST SINCE WAR STARTED

Copenhagen, Feb. 24.—Germany has lost 32 Zeppelins since the war began and has 60 left, according to statistics compiled here yesterday.

CZAR OFFERS POST TO MONTENEGRO KING

Turin, Feb. 24.—The Czar of Russia has offered command of a Russian army corps to King Nicholas of Montenegro, according to the Gazette Del Popolo.

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These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Intelligent young man for the automobile business. Good salaries. Learn driving and repairing. Complete instruction on the automobile and its troubles with interstate examination questions to prepare for license in any state. Positions furnished. Write today. Automobile Trade Service Co., Dept. T, 2131 Michigan ave., Chicago.

Electric railway motormen, railroad firemen, brakemen, needed every locality. Experience unnecessary; $70-$100 monthly. Write quick, stating position wanted. International Bureau, 1440, 722 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 month-ly; experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ills.

Motormen—$80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now; state age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Wanted — Men-Women — $75 month Government Jobs. Vacancies constantly. Write for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-27, Rochester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Herscock box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable liv-ing; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no trifles wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Women make money introducing Priscilla Fabrics, Petticoats, Dresses, Hosiery, etc., in spare time. Beautiful sample furnished. New plan. Fitzcharles Co., Dept. 102, Trenton, N. J.

Wanted—Pupil nurses for training. One year high school necessary. Monthly allowance sufficient for expenses. Apply to Supt. Elyria Memorial Hospital, Elyria, Ohio.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Earn $15 weekly addressing enve-lopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Y. Hines, Garden Grove, Iowa.

Ladies—We will pay you 30c an hour for your spare time; home work; no canvassing. Send stamp. System 50, Altoona, Pa.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm; in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used, needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Mantle Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Wanted — Responsible representative. 12 tools in 1; sells to farmers, teamsters, contractors, etc.; lifts 3 tons, hoists, stretches wire, pulls posts; many other uses; free sample to active agents; one agent's profit $45 in one day; another $1,000 in Dec.; we start you; write for Big Color Plate; secure exclusive sale. Harrah Mfg. Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

Agents—Steady income, large manu-facturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality; factory to consumer; big profits, honest goods; whole or spare time; credit given. Send for particulars, Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Amazing, startling, sensational, stu-pendous, new, guaranteed easy insurance protection plan; hustling agent 18 to 60 wanted in each locality to represent big sick and accident company. W. G. Critchlow, Dep. 2717, Covington, Ky.

Energetic to establish own business; liberal profits, selling retail, new non-poisonous, antiseptic tablets, a household remedy, give reference; will give restriction territory. Germicidal Company, 154 East 23rd Street, New York City.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

$120.00 Sure—Congenial work at home among church people. Man or woman, 60 days or less. Spare time may be used. No experience required. International Bible Press, Dept. R-A, Philadelphia.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to homes. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

Solicitors (both sex) to sell the best dollar necessity on earth. A-N-H-I-Mall Order Co., Box 1097, Atlanta, Ga.

POULTRY.

Chicks day old, Rocks, Reds, Leg-horns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes; pure blood; live delivery guaranteed; catalog free; ship everywhere. Tiffin Poultry Farms and Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.

Records exchanged by parcel post, 10c each; Victor, Edison, Columbia. Write for plan, United Record Exchange, Dept. B, St. Paul, Minn.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands Men and Women Wanted this year for U. S. Government jobs, $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. H-31, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN.

We want salesmen—Our line, groceries, provisions, paints, automobile and machine oils, roofing stock and poultry food. SELLS to farmers and others citizens who eat, have buildings or own live stock.

SELLS BECAUSE the goods have the quality and the price that we can give by selling in large quantities direct to the consumer.

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Free for six months—My special of-fer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. "INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $10 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

Send for our protective contract plan of making large deals in stocks or grain with moderate money, and without margin risks. Criterion Agency, 32 Broadway, New York.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buy-ers. Dont pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. H. L. Downing, 155 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Altoona, Pa., Minn.

Wanted—Farms; have 3,357 buyers; describe your unsold property. 225 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Fertile Virginia Farms along Ches-peake & Ohio Ry., at $15 an acre and up on easy terms. Mild climate, rich soil, abundant rainfall, plentiful and cheap labor. Convenient to eastern markets, also to good schools and churches. Write for free illustrated farm home booklet, "Country Life in Virginia." Address K. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt., C. & O. Ry., Room 1025, Richmond, Va.

For Sale—80 acres, good, level, good bldgs., well located; 9 cows, 7 horses, 15 pigs, 10 lots, good set new farm implements. $5000, terms. Blakeslee & Porter, Ashtabula, O.

FARM LANDS.

A Golden Opportunity! For farmers, orchardists and ranchmen to purchase some of the choicest hardwood cut-over land in and around Leelanau, the best county in Michigan at very reasonable prices and terms. Will furnish building material very cheap. Beautiful surrounding country. Fine water. Railroad and water facilities. It will pay to investigate. For further information address Empire Lumber Company, Empire, Michigan.

Productive Lands—Crop payment on easy terms—along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. See what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 222 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Small Missouri Farm—$10 cash and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to three big markets. Write for photographs and full information. Munger, D-130, N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For ten cents and stamp and addressed envelope will send three needle threaders; will thread the finest needle; extra for machine; stamps not accepted. Anna Hill, Moorgab, West Va.

Resilver mirror, full guaranteed; instructions 25c (coin). H. E. Aten, Garden Grove, Ia.

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MEDICAL.

Food-Lax — The Drugless laxative. Regulates the bowels naturally. Drives constipation away. $1.00 a box, prepaid. Descriptive circulars FREE. FOOD-LAX CO., Dept. B, Tribune Annex, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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Guaranteed watch or gold plated bracelet free to boys and girls for placing sample packet Seeds with friends. Eckert Seed Co., B-82, Cly, Pa.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures — How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

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That's our line. You sell four pairs for $1.00 with a six months' guarantee, backed by a million dollar firm. Male or female representatives wanted in every town in the United States. Whole or part time. W. H. Collins, 2057 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1916 ART CALENDAR FREE

Send 4c postage for 7 Beautiful Picture Cards and we will send you a fancy Art Calendar in Colors. This splendid offer is made to introduce our big Auto Prize Contest. NEW IDEAS CO., 211 New Ideas Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN WANTED

We positively teach you at home by mail to earn $25 to $50 weekly as Chauffeur or Repairman. Students assisted to positions. Best system, low-est price. MODELS FURNISHED. Write for Free book. PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL, 70-72 Beaver Street, New York.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, Feb. 20.—Russian transports in Black Sea land army for drive on Trebizond. Austrian government is formally notified of United States' stand on warning armed merchant ships before attack. British relief force in Mesopotamia is driven back to second line trenches.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.—German aeroplanes raid Kent and kill three persons. German attempt to cross Yser canal fails. Russian army forces Turks back toward Trebizond.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.—French in six air battles wreck a Zeppelin and four German aeroplanes. President Wilson holds conference with congress leaders on submarine issue. House of commons votes $2,100,000,000 for war. Turks abandon Bitlis as Russians move onward.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—Wilson rejects proposal of congressmen to prohibit Americans from traveling on armed merchant vessels. Czar visits duma for first time in its history. Count von Bernstorff demands release of Appam.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.—German prize crew brings British steamship Westburn and crews of seven vessels to Santa Cruz de Teneriffe. Crown Prince's army at Verdun advances two miles on a six-mile front and takes 3,000 prisoners, Great Britain and Sweden reach agreement concerning imports.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—In fiercest battle since 1914 Germans force back French line to within five miles of Verdun fortress. Portugal seizes 36 interned Teuton vessels.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.—With enormous losses on both sides, the German offensive at Verdun continues. Essad Pasha, the Albanian leader, flees to Italy after the defeat of his army by the Austrians near Durazzo.

ANOTHER ARMED LINER

New York, Feb. 26.—The Napoli, the third Italian steamer to arrive here within the last few days with guns mounted, arrived today. The Napoli carried two three-inch guns mounted on the poop deck. She is a freighter and carries no passengers.

GIRL LIVES AS MAN AND WEDS A WIDOW

Seattle, Feb. 23.—"Robert" Gaffney was wearing woman's clothes today, after living as a man for 10 years, including four years as husband of Mrs. Margaret Gaffney, a widow.

Prosecuted by the charity organizations, after "he" deserted Mrs. Gaffney and her three children, "Robert" invalidated a "lazy husband" warrant by disclosing her sex.

The prosecutor has decided the woman who was a husband could not be prosecuted under any existing law.

"Mr." Gaffney's real name has not been ascertained. She declares she married because she sympathized with Mrs. Gaffney and her children. "Mr." Gaffney worked for some time at a local department store and as janitor in an office building.